





## Governor-General Says He Will Appoint Interim Government on Grenada

By Michael T. Kaufman  
New York Times Service

ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Sir Paul Scoon, the governor-general of Grenada, has announced that he will appoint members of a broad-based nonpolitical interim government early next week.

Sir Paul, at the moment the only civilian authority here, said at a news conference Thursday that he hoped elections could be held within six months but that he thought they would certainly take place within a year.

He said any Grenadian would be free to participate in the elections "provided they had no criminal charges against them."

Sir Paul said that, despite the continued presence of U.S. troops here, civil authority on the island had not been subordinated to the U.S. military. He said law and order were being maintained by U.S. troops and soldiers from other Caribbean countries under a state of emergency that he declared.

He said he was taking advice on security matters from Colonel Ken Barnes, the Jamaican commander of the 300-man Caribbean military that has been working closely with the Americans.

"But it is only intellectuals who worried about where authority lies," he said. "I am more concerned with getting Grenadians working and returning to our peaceful tradition."

The governor-general, who was appointed by Britain to be Queen Elizabeth II's representative in this Commonwealth country, said earlier in the week that he had asked all Libyan and Soviet diplomats and most Cubans to leave the island.

The newly appointed U.S. ambassador to Grenada, Charles A. Gillespie, said in a separate news conference in St. George's that U.S. forces on the island had "already

been cut down to around 3,000." That is about half the strength the force had during the height of the military operation, which began Oct. 25.

Mr. Gillespie said North Koreans were among the diplomats who had been ordered to leave the island.

Guy Farmer, a U.S. Embassy spokesman, said there were 49 Soviet officials and family members in Grenada, 15 North Koreans and six to 10 East Germans. He said 39 Cubans were found in the Cuban Embassy and 53 in the Soviet mission.

The Cuban diplomats have said they will not leave Grenada until they know the fate of Cuban prisoners. The number was put at as many as 600 Thursday, but it has fluctuated in the past week.

### Exile Approached

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Bridgetown, Barbados:

Sir Paul has sounded out a prominent Grenadian exile now working for the United Nations agency to head the 12-member interim government he plans to name.

Alister McIntyre, deputy secretary general of the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva, has received informal inquiries from Sir Paul about the job, a UN spokesman in Geneva said.

The appointment of Mr. McIntyre, a British-educated economist, is strongly supported by the seven-member Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, which requested the U.S. action in Grenada, according to Lester Bird, deputy prime minister of Antigua.

"He could come clothed in the UN aura," said Mr. Bird, and ease reconciliation on the island. Mr. McIntyre, former head of the Caribbean Common Market, enjoys such respect in the region, Mr. Bird



Sir Paul Scoon at a news conference in St. George's.

said, that "it's the kind of name that would automatically suggest itself."

Mr. Bird said Sir Paul was concentrating his search among Grenadian academics and international civil servants abroad who have avoided direct participation in the political turmoil of recent years.

Caribbean sources said one of Mr. McIntyre's conditions for accepting the job would be permission from the UN agency to return to his post there after elections.

Wednesday's overwhelming vote in the UN General Assembly to condemn the invasion might make it difficult for the agency to grant that request, however, and could complicate Mr. McIntyre's possi-

ble position in the interim government.

Mr. McIntyre, 51, now living in Geneva, was en route to Venezuela Thursday and could not be reached for comment.

Sources said that others being discussed for jobs in the interim government include Nicholas Braithwaite, a former chief education officer in Grenada who has just been dispatched by the Commonwealth Commission to assist Sir Paul, and a Grenadian who now serves on the staff of Prime Minister Edward Seaga of Jamaica.

Sir Paul, in his news conference Thursday, said he would appoint a "government of ability and integrity" that would draw on Grenadians living both at home and abroad.

Sir Eric Gairy, the pro-Western prime minister who was overthrown in a coup in 1979, would be allowed to run for office, as would his followers, Sir Paul said.

The same would apply to members of the New Jewel Movement of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who overthrew Sir Eric and was himself deposed in a coup last month and later killed.

The field will also be opened to emigrant politicians who are now awaiting the resumption of commercial flights into Grenada so that they can begin organizing for the elections, the first since 1976.

## U.S. Sees Sympathy Despite Vote at UN

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Early this week, when the United States failed in its challenge to the credentials of a delegate from Grenada, the UN General Assembly burst into what seemed to be a gleeful, derisive, anti-American applause.

The incident reminded some delegates of other such outbursts that apparently showed great pleasure at U.S. embarrassments, such as when Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, was allowed to address the assembly in 1974 and when Nicaragua was elected to the Security Council in 1980.

Similar anti-American sentiment seemed to be operating Wednesday when the 158-member assembly, after agreeing to skip a debate, voted overwhelmingly to deplore the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada.

Not only the Soviet bloc and the Third World voted in favor of the resolution; not a single member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, nor such friendly countries as Pakistan, Thailand and Egypt, voted with the United States.

Is the United States virtually without open, powerful support in the court of official international opinion? Despite the voting Wednesday, in which only Israel, El Salvador and the Caribbean countries that joined in the Grenada invasion voted with the United States, diplomats were cautioning Thursday against such a view.

In particular, they said, Wednesday's vote was mixed enough to show a good deal of sympathy for the invasion and a failure of the pro-Soviet countries, which led the attack on the United States, to succeed in all their objectives.

The assembly session was filled with often-bitter procedural quarrels. At the outset, the assembly approved, 60-54, a motion by South Yemen to cut off debate before it had even started. The resolution deploring the invasion that was then approved contained virtually all of the language of the resolution vetoed by the United States in the Security Council last week.

"The UN showed itself to be the irresponsible, rush-to-judgment body that votes at the behest of certain countries," a senior U.S. official at the UN said. But he asserted, "it wasn't an unmitigated disaster."

Pointing out that the vote to curtail debate was close, he said: "If you exclude the knee-jerk votes of the Soviet bloc and consider the votes of the countries that actually give the question some consideration, the result wasn't so bad."

Other diplomats, including some

who voted for all parts of the resolution Wednesday, attached considerable importance to the passage of an amendment, proposed by Belgium and backed by other

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West European countries, calling for "free elections as rapidly as possible" in Grenada.

A motion by South Yemen to take no action on the amendment was defeated, 63-43, and the amendment itself was approved, 71-23. The countries that voted against the amendment were those most closely allied to the Soviet Union, including most of the members of the Warsaw Pact as well as Afghanistan, Angola, Cuba, Mozambique, Syria and Vietnam.

But the fact remains that the vast majority of countries voted for the

resolution deploring the invasion, with its assertion that the U.S. action was a "flagrant violation of international law."

Some countries that did so, such as the Philippines, Thailand, Italy and Uruguay, explained that their vote was directed by purely legal considerations.

In one way or another, each acknowledged that the situation in Grenada had been rapidly deteriorating in the days leading up to the invasion, and they implied that an intervention was politically understandable, if not exactly legal.

Why did they not simply abstain in the voting? Some delegates, noting that they had voted earlier to deplore the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, said they felt that consistency and credibility required that they formally vote against the invasion of Grenada.

Others said that to get to the root of the matter, it was necessary to delve into what might be called the political culture of the United Nations. Some delegates, particularly from Western countries, contended that the organization can be moved by the manipulation of certain symbols; and, they add, the communist countries, equipped with the vocabulary of "liberation," are more adept at using those symbols than the Western democracies.

"There is often a quick, automatic reaction at the UN, and the Eastern countries are good at capitalizing on it," a European delegate said. "The other countries are pulled into the mainstream, and they have to act very quickly."

Some U.S. officials contended, in addition, that the voting revealed dramatically that the United States does not have client states.

## Congressional Criticism of Invasion Seems to Wane in Face of Public Pride

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Most members of Congress have either sided with President Ronald Reagan on the invasion of Grenada or muted their criticism, according to both Democrats and Republicans.

"There's no question the president is on a high with Grenada," Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Republican of Maryland, said. "We're looking at the benefits now in the short run, but the problems that will flow from it are some ways down the pike."

Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts and House speaker, and some senators, including Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a Connecticut Republican, have sharply criticized the president for resorting to what Mr. O'Neill called "gunboat diplomacy" in Grenada.

A few others have raised questions about an intelligence failure in estimating Cuban strength on the island, about the accidental military bombing of a civilian hospital, about what some termed "the press blackout" and about negative reactions in Western Europe and at the United Nations.

But many seem to sense a wave of patriotic pride over the Grenada operation and have responded to it.

"The move is popular and therefore there's no disposition in the Senate to be opposed to it," said Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, one of a handful of outspoken critics.

A Senate Republican leadership

side, who requested anonymity, said, "This is a success and people don't want to hear about mistakes that were made."

Last week, some in Congress began to question the legality of the action or whether Americans in Grenada were actually in danger before the invasion. But some officials say those questions faded after pictures were published of returning students kissing U.S. soil and after administration claims that U.S. forces had uncovered warehouses of Soviet-supplied arms.

The Senate voted, 60-24, on Oct. 28 and the House voted, 403-23, on Tuesday to impose a 60-day deadline on involvement of U.S. troops in Grenada. Now many members describe those votes not as opposition to Mr. Reagan's actions but as assertions of congressional prerogatives and pressure on the administration not to make an open-ended commitment of forces.

"People wanted to go on record as wanting to get American troops out," said Senator Mathias. "They want to keep the sword of Demos over the president's head so that if there were any temptation to stay, that idea would be nipped in the bud."

As Mr. Reagan suggested Thursday morning, the administration hopes to defend that idea, now that the fighting has ended, by getting U.S. troops out of Grenada by the end of this month.

A successful military operation,

many legislators agree, has put Mr. Reagan more confidently on the offensive and less ready to brook criticism. On Thursday morning he seemed icily at any comparison between the invasion of Grenada and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

"Well, for heaven's sake," he retorted, "anyone who would link Afghanistan to this operation..." His angry voice trailed off.

Some Democratic and Republican congressional leaders anticipate more favorable attitudes toward administration positions on central American policy if the Grenadian operation is quickly concluded.

For example, Senate opponents of covert aid to Nicaraguan rebels decided not to make a fight against that program on the Senate floor, and the administration got new backing Wednesday from a lopsided majority in the House that defeated an effort to cut off funds for the Marine Corps presence in Lebanon on March 1.

The Democrats' reluctance to criticize the operation may end after a 14-member House fact-finding group visits Grenada this weekend. So far, according to the Democratic whip in the House, Thomas S. Foley, many have been reluctant to question the president's claims openly without first-hand information.

Other Democrats contend that the Grenadian military success will be overshadowed by the far more trying and dangerous issue of keeping marines in Lebanon.

## Soviet Envoys Try to Take Arms From Grenada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Soviet diplomats and their allies, evacuated from Grenada and flown to Mexico on U.S. aircraft, tried to take along crates of automatic rifles but were refused, a State Department spokesman said Friday.

"The United States protested an attempt to smuggle out weapons on our aircraft," the spokesman, John Hughes, said at a midday news conference. The weapons were confiscated.

ated. The arms, he said, included 38 AK-47 automatic rifles.

Mr. Hughes said no more Soviet personnel remained at their embassy in Grenada. All occupants, he said, have been flown to Merida, Mexico, to be transferred to Aeroflot airliners for repatriation. Those evacuated from Grenada, he said, included 49 Soviet citizens, six East Germans, 15 North Koreans, three Bulgarians and 53 Cubans. There were also Libyans on the flight.

The 53 Cubans flew to Havana Friday on a Soviet jet and a returning Cuban colonel reported his "mission accomplished." President Fidel Castro and other government dignitaries greeted more than 100 people who flew from Grenada.

Mr. Hughes said that the Soviet ambassador objected to the search of his car and the search of the crates in Grenada and that the arguing held up the flight for eight hours.

## Soviet Warns Of U.S. Attack In Lebanon

By Serge Schmemmann  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Tass warned Friday that the United States was planning a "massive attack" on "national-patriotic forces" in Lebanon.

"In the leading circles of the Soviet Union it is deemed necessary to warn the United States government with all seriousness about this and in connection with the plans to expand the armed interference in the affairs of Lebanon that are being harbored in Washington," the agency said.

The warning was called a "Tass statement," which carries the weight of an official government position. The agency said it based its warning on statements made by President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, as well as "information coming from various sources."

Linking the purported plans for a "large-scale military operation in Lebanon" with the intervention in Grenada, Tass said: "The pretensions of the United States to establish American orders in countries whose social system is not to its liking, its striving to place itself, its narrow interests above international law and general human interests, in plain strength a gauge of justice and lawfulness — all this cannot but bring grave consequences not only for others but also for the United States itself."

Mr. Reagan has said on several occasions that the bombing of the U.S. Marine headquarters in Beirut Oct. 23 would be avenged, but neither he nor his aides have publicly identified those responsible or specified the form of retaliation.

The Soviet press has cautioned in the past against placing the blame on Syria, its closest ally in the Middle East and one of the parties in the Lebanese conflict considered a suspect in the bombing of the Marine headquarters and the French military headquarters.

Other speculation has focused on Iranian revolutionary guards and on the various Druze and Moslem factions hostile to the U.S. peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon.

"National-patriotic forces" in Soviet parlance refers to Druze and Moslem factions that oppose the government of President Amin Gemayel and his U.S.-mediated agreement with Israel.

## Tass Compares U.S. Propaganda To Goebbels's

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that the United States was conducting propaganda worthy of Nazi Germany and issued an imaginary conversation featuring President Ronald Reagan.

The news agency Tass said the Central Intelligence Agency was behind U.S. press reports that Soviet personnel had fought U.S. forces in Grenada. It said such reports eclipsed the work of Nazi Germany's propaganda chief, Joseph Goebbels.

Tass issued a satirical conversation between U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger. The following are excerpts: Reagan: Caspar, dear, you are a hero and I will accept no objections from you on that score. You have raised to the ground the island's university and thus liberated a thousand of our guys studying there. Glory to you!

Weinberger: I would hate to hide from you, Mr. President, that there are some killed and wounded while defending the lives of others and upholding freedom and peace.

Reagan: Let this not trouble you. I'll just say it was the Americans who were dying... while upholding freedom and peace.

## Israeli Jets Strike Back

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northern Lebanon on Thursday and Friday.

All the Palestinian positions in the Bahadoun and Aley areas belong to PLO dissidents, Mahmoud Labadi, a spokesman for the dissidents in Damascus, acknowledged that guerrilla positions in the hills east of Beirut were a target of the Israeli air strikes Friday. His remarks were quoted on Lebanese private radio stations.

In PLO infighting in the past few months, Arafat loyalists were driven out of central and eastern Lebanon and forced to join the PLO chairman in the Tripoli area in the north.

The guerrillas have been eager to avoid publicizing their presence in the Bahadoun and Aley areas, which are supposed to be totally under the control of Druze combatants fielded by the Progressive Socialist Party of Walid Jumblat.

Mr. Jumblat, who has been attending a Lebanese reconciliation conference in Geneva, issued a strong statement Friday against the Israeli strikes into the territory held by his supporters.

(NYT, Reuters)

## Lebanese Factions Provide Time for Pullout Plan

The Associated Press

GENEVA — Lebanese leaders have adjourned their reconciliation conference until Nov. 14 so that President Amin Gemayel can explore new ways of getting Israeli troops out of Lebanon, a participant said.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, said the leaders would reconvene Nov. 14, giving Mr. Gemayel until then to work with the United States and Arab countries on ending foreign occupation of Lebanon.

Mr. Berri said he was "neither an optimist nor a pessimist" about the chances for success in getting foreign troops out and easing Lebanon's political crisis.

But he said the five-day meeting, which brought together leaders of factions divided by years of bloody conflict, had enabled the Lebanese to overcome "a psychological barrier" and work with one another.

Conference sources said that the participants decided in Friday's session to strengthen the power and

authority of a current four-man truce supervisory committee by adding senior officials from Druze, Shiite, Lebanese Army and Christian Phalangist forces.

On Thursday, the participants avoided a showdown over the issue of the May 17 troop withdrawal pact signed by Israel and Mr. Gemayel's government.

They agreed to ask Mr. Gemayel to launch a new effort to arrange the removal of Israeli troops and to negotiate "an international level to ensure the total and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon" over all of its territory.

U.S. Expresses Concern

Earlier, Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The Reagan administration expressed concern Thursday that the Lebanese leaders meeting in Geneva not take any action that might jeopardize the Israeli-Lebanese accord on the terms for Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

A senior U.S. official said that administration aides were studying the results of Thursday's meeting to see if the accord was in danger.

Mr. Gemayel and the factional leaders neither approved nor abrogated the Lebanese-Israeli accord of last May 17, U.S. officials said, but each side came to different conclusions that have produced some confusion in Washington.

In comments at a brief press conference, President Ronald Reagan said that "we hope that the leaders of Lebanon who are now meeting in Geneva will put the problems of the past aside."

"They have it within their ability," he said, "to move toward a national consensus. Progress in their talks could lead to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and the establishment of a truly representative government."

John R. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, said before the Geneva meeting had concluded

that "our position on the May 17 agreement is very clear."

"We think it is an excellent agreement," he said, "and a very good first step leading to the further withdrawal of all foreign forces."

The administration is firm on keeping the accord alive because if it is canceled by the Lebanese side, the Israelis would be under no pressure to remove their remaining troops from Lebanon.

Under the terms of the accord, once Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization agree to a timetable for withdrawal, the Israelis will pull out over a three-month period.

The results disclosed Thursday in Geneva indicate that the accord has not been canceled, but officials in Washington were wary of the suggestion that Mr. Gemayel had agreed to seek alternate formulas.

Such a move might alienate the Israelis and raise new problems, one official said.

## Burma Blames North Korea For Bomb Attack in Rangoon

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and one who was killed in a fight with police officers of a special North Korean commando unit. Two of them were captains and one was a major, the radio reports said, although it was not clear which of them was the one killed by police.

The Burmese government had said before that all three men were Koreans but did not specify whether they were from the North or the South. They have been questioned intensively by Burmese authorities.

On Oct. 9, President Chun and an entourage of aides and South Korean businessmen were making Rangoon their first stop on a five-nation South Asian tour. Most of the president's party had already arrived at the Burmese martyrs' mausoleum, a monument to slain nationalist leaders, for a wreath-laying ceremony.

Minutes before Mr. Chun was to arrive, the explosion occurred. Sixteen South Koreans were killed and a seventeenth died later in a U.S. military hospital in the Philippines.

Among the dead were the South

Korean foreign minister, Lee Bum Suk, Mr. Chun's chief economic advisor, Kim Jae Ik, and his chief secretary, Hahn Byong Choon.

Seoul immediately blamed the North, which denied any responsibility for the blast and intimidated in subsequent propaganda bulletins that Mr. Chun himself had plotted the attack to get rid of some members of his government.

Mr. Chun's reaction, threatening to punish the North, for a while seemed likely to ignite an open conflict on the Korean peninsula, where nearly 40,000 U.S. troops are stationed under an agreement that calls for U.S. support if the South is attacked. However, government officials promptly let it be known that Mr. Chun did not anticipate military reprisals.

The Burmese report will undoubtedly be a central issue in Seoul when President Ronald Reagan goes there on Nov. 12 for a state visit. He is considered likely to visit U.S. troops near the demilitarized zone which divides the two Koreas.

Unemployment Rate Declined to 8.8% Last Month in U.S.

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peaked. A normal increase over that period, given growth of the population and the way in which recoveries usually cause more people to look for work, would have been about a 1.7-percent rise.

Had the labor force grown at that more rapid rate and the in-

crease in employment been as actually reported, the October unemployment rate would have been about 9.8 percent instead of 8.8 percent according to this argument.

"It is a bit of a puzzle," said Donald H. Straszheim of Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates.

He said that analysis of the seasonal adjustment process showed that it was not responsible for the strange behavior of the labor force.



LEADERS MEET — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain greeted Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu of Greece on his arrival Friday in London for talks on European Community problems. Mrs. Thatcher told the Greek leader, who will preside at next month's EC summit, that Britain hopes to restrain agricultural spending, which has brought the EC to near-bankruptcy.

leaving the true cause unexplained. Despite his reservations about the statistics, Mr. Straszheim stressed that recent "unexpectedly good news on the economy" is also responsible for part of the decline in unemployment. "What we have seen is a recovery that has done ever so nicely," he said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Poland Redoubles Its Attacks on U.S.

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland redoubled attacks on the United States Friday after President Ronald Reagan's fresh refusal to ease sanctions despite public signals from U.S. officials this week that concessions were imminent.

The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said U.S. policy had "taken a backward step" and accused Washington of trying to treat Poland like a U.S. colony.

The spokesman said that the Polish government was furious at having been misled by the remarks of officials in Washington into believing that its efforts to have the economic blockade lifted were succeeding. Informed sources said that as a result Warsaw's relations with the U.S. were at their worst since Western sanctions were declared almost two years ago following the imposition of martial law during the confrontation with the Solidarity union movement.

### Warsaw Apologizes Over Rationing

WARSAW (UPI) — General Wojciech Jaruzelski's cabinet has answered a public outcry about renewed rationing of butter with a rare apology to the citizenry for bureaucratic mismanagement.

"The government apologizes to the citizens, and above all to women, for the difficulties and the aggravation that came their way," said a statement read on television Thursday night.

A brief announcement on Sunday night abruptly disclosed that a new ration plan was taking effect on Tuesday. On Monday, angry consumers complained bitterly as they lined up outside stores for up to four hours while supplies of butter dwindled. The government minister in charge of food supplies was reprimanded, but the rationing will remain in effect.

### Argentine Admits Role in '70s Terror

MADRID (Reuters) — A retired Argentine general admitted his responsibility for the disappearance of 5,000 people in an interview published Friday by the Spanish magazine *Tempo*.

General Ramon Camps said: "When I was the chief of the Buenos Aires province police about 5,000 people disappeared. I buried some of them in unmarked graves. These survivors are mostly dead. Some preferred not to play the hero and to collaborate with us. We gave them their freedom and a false identity in exchange."

In Buenos Aires Thursday, Argentina's military government approved a law offering compensation to the victims of the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in the 1970s. Under the new law, the government will set up a special body to award compensation for crimes on the basis of evidence submitted privately or by official organizations.

### Turkish Leader Backs Pro-Junta Party

ANKARA (UPI) — President Kenan Evren, who has ruled Turkey since leading a military coup in 1980, threw his backing Friday behind the Nationalist Democracy Party, the most vocal supporter of continued martial law in Turkey.



# Reagan Threatens to Veto Tax Increase

## Senate Leaders Seek Bipartisan Consensus to Raise Revenues, Cut Spending

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As members of the Senate were meeting on efforts to reduce the federal deficit, President Ronald Reagan said he was prepared to veto any tax increases, "no matter how they arrive."

Shortly after leaders of both parties agreed to explore the possibility of putting together a bipartisan package of tax increases and spending cuts, Mr. Reagan told political supporters Thursday night that members of Congress should "keep their hands off the recovery and... get spending under control."

Even before Mr. Reagan's remarks, senators of both parties warned that there was no guarantee of success even though the involvement of the Senate's top leadership gave a new and more significant dimension to the Finance Committee's efforts over the last few days to develop an ambitious deficit-reduction plan.

"Right now we're exploring the possibility of working something out on a bipartisan basis," said the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, after meeting with the minority leader, Robert C. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, and top Republicans and Democrats on the finance, appropriations and budget committees.

But Mr. Byrd said through an aide after the meeting that he could make no commitments until the issue could be put before a Democratic caucus.

And, although many senators said the success of any Senate effort hinges on the cooperation of both Mr. Reagan and the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, there was no immediate sign that Mr. O'Neill is any more enthusiastic about deficit-reduction compromises than Mr. Reagan is.

Republican senators who met Thursday with Mr. Reagan on the deficit issue said the president continued to blame Congress for failing to enact spending reductions. Mr. Reagan underscored that point in his remarks Thursday night.

"Let them keep their hands off the recovery and start doing what they were elected to do — get spending under control for one and for all," Mr. Reagan said, adding, "We do not face large deficits because Americans aren't taxed enough. We face those deficits because the Congress still spends too much."

Mr. O'Neill, in turn, blamed the deficit on Mr. Reagan's tax cuts and military spending increases. "We have gone hog-wild and crazy on the defense budget," Mr. O'Neill said.

Although anxiety over red ink has been mounting with each new sign that deficits will approach \$300 billion a year for the foreseeable future, it did not reach a crisis point until the Republican-controlled Senate rebelled against the administration Monday by rejecting a debt-ceiling extension in an effort to force consideration of deficit reductions.

The Finance Committee chairman, Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas, had been sending up trial balloons, and by Wednesday night most Finance Committee members were putting out feelers for a deficit-reduction plan of \$150 billion over three years, evenly divided between tax increases and spending cuts.

The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, said after the leadership meeting Thursday that \$150 billion appeared to be "a good target." He said the hope is to bring both the White House and the Democratic-controlled House into the effort, although he acknowledged that there were no signs of cooperation from these fronts.

"I think the reaction is very positive," Mr. Dole said of the response to the Finance Committee's outline of a plan. "There's been not a single reaction that we should not pursue it."

However, one Finance Committee member, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, said only a few minutes later that "there are things in there we [Democrats] could not accept," apparently meaning some of the suggested spending cuts.

If a plan can be drafted, the tentative strategy is to consider it in the Senate floor as an amendment to a three-year, \$28-billion package of relatively modest tax increases and spending cuts that is expected to come to a vote soon, possibly next week.

Some Republicans who are especially eager for deficit reductions want them added to the debt-extension bill, but Mr. Reagan has threatened to veto that measure if it includes tax increases.

### U.S. Aid to Poor Defended

The director of the Office of Management and Budget, defending the administration's record in aiding the poor, said Thursday that federal aid to families below the poverty line has risen since 1981. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

In a detailed 34-page report, the director, David A. Stockman, said the U.S. poverty rate has been overstated because noncash federal benefits are not included in family income. He also said there has been a significant underreporting of such aid to the Census Bureau and "endless manipulation" of statistics by administration critics.

"We are making steady progress in reducing the true rate of poverty," Mr. Stockman told a joint hearing of two House Ways and Means subcommittees.

According to the Census Bureau, 34.4 million people, or 15 percent of the population, last year were below the poverty level of \$9,862 for a family of four. It was the highest rate since 1965 and the fourth consecutive annual increase.

But Mr. Stockman said that \$107 billion in medical care, housing and other "in-kind" benefits should be counted as income, dropping the poverty rate to 9.6 percent, or about 20 million people.



Alfred Zehe, an East German physicist, is led to a Boston police station after he was arrested on espionage charges.

### East German Is Held Without Bail After U.S. Arrest on Spying Charge

The Associated Press

BOSTON — Denying charges that he is a "highly trained spy," Alfred Zehe, an East German physicist arrested Thursday night, told a U.S. magistrate Friday that he was merely a university professor and rejected claims that he had obtained secret military documents.

Mr. Zehe, 44, charged with espionage, was ordered held without bail by Magistrate Robert Collins. Mr. Zehe said he would contact the East German Embassy to seek counsel against the charges.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation said Mr. Zehe had established contact with an American civilian employee of the U.S. Navy in Mexico City in October 1982 and requested secret documents dealing with military technology.

The bureau said an investigation indicated Mr. Zehe is affiliated with the East German Ministry of State Security.

### Marcos Invites Military To Attend Cabinet Talks On Major Policy Issues

By Robert Trumbull  
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos inaugurated a new policy Friday of having the country's highest military officers attend cabinet meetings on important policy-making decisions.

The top-ranking officer present at Friday's cabinet session was Major General Fabian C. Ver, the chief of staff of the Philippine armed forces.

General Ver, whose name has figured in speculation that the military might take over in a coup should Mr. Marcos leave office, or if the disturbed political situation here worsened, told Mr. Marcos on national television that he and his fellow officers "recognize the supremacy" of civilian authority.

Mr. Marcos is now involved in a controversy with opposition leaders, and some members of his own party, the New Society Movement, over the question of succession should the president die or become incapable of holding office. Mr. Marcos has rejected opposition proposals that the constitution be amended to create a new position of vice president, insisting instead on retaining the current system under which power would pass to a 15-member executive committee.

The president's announcement a few days ago that the top office would go to the prime minister, as chairman of the executive committee, has been challenged on the ground that Mr. Marcos went beyond the law in making this decision. The current prime minister is Cesar Virata, a respected technocrat, but Mr. Marcos could appoint someone else to the post anytime he wished.

A rumored candidate for the top job is the president's wife, Imelda, a highly controversial political figure who is now the minister of human settlements in her husband's cabinet, besides being a member of the National Assembly and governor of Metro Manila, as the capital district is called. Mrs. Marcos, who has been criticized for personal extravagance, has said that she intends to quit elective politics when her term in the National Assembly ends next year.

Mr. Marcos, who has been in office for 18 years and whose current six-year term expires in 1987, said on television that he wanted the military authorities to be more aware of the reasons for government policies from now on. For this reason, he said, he will have them present at meetings of his cabinet's executive committee.

"It is now about time that the military and civil government know what each other is doing," Mr. Marcos said. "In many instances, I notice that the ordinary soldier or even the highest-ranking officers do not know why a decision was arrived at. We will change all of this from now on."

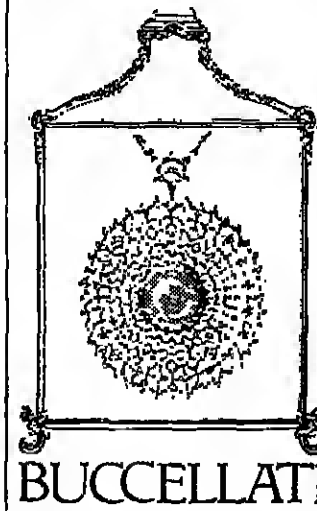
### U.S. Probe Protested

The Philippine government protested Friday a U.S. congressional resolution urging an impartial probe of the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr., calling the measure "unfriendly intervention." The Associated Press reported from Manila.

It said the resolution passed Oct. 25 by the House of Representatives was "likely to encourage elements in the Philippines committed to destabilize the country and may, accordingly, be taken as an unfriendly intervention in the internal affairs of a friendly ally."

For three weeks pending legislation on tax cuts and administrative changes has been stalled.

(AP, UPI, Reuters)



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### AMERICAN TOPICS

#### Eyes Only

Walter Pforzheimer kept a wary eye on his priceless collection as the audience of retired spies, intelligence buffs and other unidentified characters milled about.

At one spot on the crowded table was a photograph of Mata Hari and her last application to enter France, where she was executed in 1917. At another was a shorthand transcript of the trial of "John the Painter" (James Aikins), the only American convicted of sabotage in England during the Revolutionary War.

The occasion for the impressive display — ranging from a 1771 letter from George Washington on "the necessity of procuring good intelligence" to an 1864 Confederate bill to create a "special and secret service" —



Senator Barry Goldwater

was a Senate intelligence committee hearing on plans to establish a National Historical Intelligence Museum.

Mr. Pforzheimer, whose own collection of almost 5,000 rare books, manuscripts and other items has already been bequeathed to Yale University, said he hoped a place in the nation's capital could be found for rotating exhibits, possibly including loans from his own holdings. Mr. Pforzheimer, who served as the Central Intelligence Agency's first legislative counsel, and other museum backers think a wing of the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History would be just the spot.

The committee is co-sponsoring a resolution of support for the museum, but has not called for any federal financial support. Senator Barry Goldwater, the chairman and Republican of Arizona, added, "In other words, passage of this resolution will not cost the U.S. government money."

#### Site for Sore Eyes

Looking ahead to the 1984 Olympics, Parade magazine predicts visibility problems. The trouble, says the Sunday magazine supplement, is likely to be the infamous smog of the host city, Los Angeles, during the 15 days scheduled for the Olympic contests. Looking back at the weather from July 29 to Aug. 12 this year — the same period in which the 1984 games will be played — it reported five days of unhealthy air pollution and smog alerts in which citizens were advised to restrict their physical activities.

Summer temperatures are not likely to make athletes' lives easier either. This year, for example, unusually high pollution on Aug. 6 coincided with a high temperature of 40.56 degrees centigrade (105 degrees Fahrenheit). Eight track and field finals are scheduled for that date during the 1984 games. Los Angeles temperatures topped 26 degrees (80 degrees Fahrenheit) for each of the 15 days and rose above 32 (90 degrees Fahrenheit) on eight of them.

#### The Luxury Class

About 25.3 million American households, or one-third of all families in the nation, are in the luxury class, with incomes at least 30 percent over the amounts needed to pay taxes and live in reasonable comfort, according to a study by the Census Bureau and the Conference Board, a business research group.

Based on income statistics for 1980, the study, released Wednesday, calculated how much average households actually spent for all consumer outlays in 1980. Any after-tax income that exceeded 130 percent of such outlays was classified as luxury or "discretionary" income.

For example, average consumer spending for an elderly couple in 1980 was \$12,920, and 130 percent of that was \$16,810, so any household with an income of more than \$16,810 was considered to have "discretionary" income. A household with two adults aged 35 to 39 and two small children was considered in the luxury class if its after-tax income was over \$26,165.

#### Third Quarterly

Like Foreign Affairs and Foreign Policy, those three quarterly issues of international concerns, it is thick and quarterly. But the World Policy Journal, which made its debut at newsstands Wednesday, at \$4.75 a copy, is seeking a younger group of scholars and a more diverse group of readers than its competitors.

"The postwar period in which the United States called the tune is over," said Archibald L. Gillies, president of the World Policy Institute, which publishes the journal. The institute, founded in 1948, is a non-partisan, group that supports world peace. "We have to develop new ways to get along in the world," Mr. Gillies said.

So who needs yet another foreign affairs quarterly? Alice Tepper Martin, president of the Council on Economic Priorities, said, "If it's thick and obscure, we need fewer. If it's thick and pungent and relevant, we need more."

#### Americana

An era largely unremembered by American homemakers will come to an end Nov. 22 when the Maytag Co. cranks out its last wringer washing machine.

Maytag revolutionized many an American home 74 years ago when it came out with the first wringer washing machine — a model dubbed "Fired Girl." But automatic washers proved easier still, and today not even a price advantage remains to lure the consumer to the wringer models.

The market for wringer washers peaked in 1948, when 3.4 million U.S.-made models were produced for domestic and overseas sales. Now it's down to 64,000, with an estimated 60 percent of the demand coming from abroad. Two companies intend to continue making the old-fashioned tubs. They are Speed Queen, a division of the Raytheon Co., and the Dexter Co., which says there still may be new markets in developing countries.

Maytag's decision to discontinue the wringer washer has prompted about 50 letters and calls from customers who look back in nostalgia. "A number of people talk about how it's a much more intimate experience using these washers, getting their hands wet," said Susan J. Martin, a spokeswoman.

### U.S. Proposes Relaxing Rule on N-Power Plants

By Jane Pezdek  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior officials at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have proposed changing the requirements in emergency cases at nuclear plants to stress the evacuation of residents within a 2-mile (3.2-kilometer) radius of a reactor in the event of a serious accident.

Under current rules, evacuation is planned for, but not mandated, within a 10-mile (16-kilometer) radius.

The commission was concerned that the present requirements for emergency planning are too stringent for state and local governments to fulfill. In addition, some members of the commission have felt that there has been an overemphasis on evacuation in the 10-mile zone in the event of an accident.

A reduction of the area in which the population would be expected to be evacuated could make approval of emergency plans considerably easier, several commission officials said.

The proposal comes after the reactors at Indian Point in New York State's Westchester County were threatened with a shutdown by the commission because of difficulties in meeting current emergency planning standards and after Suffolk County, also in New York State, refused to consider participating in emergency planning for its Shoreham plant.

An approved emergency plan is necessary for a nuclear reactor to obtain an operating license.

While the proposal would still require some planning for the evacuation of people in the 2-to-10-mile zone, "significantly" less emphasis would be put on planning in that area, according to an NRC memorandum.

The proposal, which has been circulated privately among the five members of the commission, must be approved by a majority of its members before it becomes effective.

Two commissioners, James K. Asseltine and Victor G. Gilsky, questioned whether the proposal represented a relaxation of standards.

"The staff said this does not present a reduction" in emergency planning, Mr. Asseltine said. "I have some questions as to whether that's the case. I want to know more about the technical judgment that two miles is the highest risk area."

Mr. Asseltine said that the commission chairman, Nuccio J. Palladino, had asked that emergency planning rules be re-examined after the commission's threat last May to close down the Indian Point reactors. He said several members of Congress had written to Mr. Palladino complaining that emergency planning requirements were so stringent that they were threatening the nuclear power industry.

### South African Vote Bolsters Botha Referendum Seen as Mandate for Long Stay in Office

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Shortly after securing a convincing vote this week in favor of plans for limited reform, South Africa's prime minister, Pieter W. Botha, addressed the question of how he would deal in future with this country's black neighbors.

He reiterated his willingness to sign nonaggression pacts with them so that neither side might allow the other's foes to operate from its territory. But the conciliatory tone had an undercurrent of menace.

"I'm speaking from a position of strength with them," he said of countries such as Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe. "And I hope they accept my good will."

In the light of South Africa's recent and regular military forays across some of its borders, the good will is ambivalent. But after Wednesday's referendum, in which the white electorate was asked to vote on the reform proposals, there is nothing ambiguous about Mr. Botha's strength.

Two-thirds of the two million whites who voted in the test of opinion came out in his favor, and while Mr. Botha hailed the outcome of referendum as a victory for South Africa, the political reality was that the vote reflected a large degree of support that the prime minister can now use as a personal mandate for a long stay in office.

The reform plans, for which he assumed responsibility, were vindicated, thus blocking a challenge from white ultrarightists and tightening a hold on power that would, in all probability, have been prized away by a defeat.

Moreover, the proposed new constitution provides for a white president with potentially authoritarian powers. The executive office would preside over a tricameral legislature to be dominated by a white chamber but including smaller chambers for coloreds, or people of mixed race, and those of Indian descent.

Mr. Botha, Western diplomats

said, sees himself filling this executive position. Thus, with the "yes" vote as a ticket to a future presidency, the prospect could be for the accumulation of great power in what is already Africa's most powerful state militarily and economically.

The message was not lost on one newspaper cartoonist who depicted Mr. Botha Friday as a man of huge muscle and bulging biceps. In the manner of an advertisement he is seen doubling in size. "I used to be

South African political commentators said Friday that the Conservative Party had emerged less as a wide-based group than as a party whose support is limited to remote rural areas where traditional apartheid finds its most tenacious adherents.

Moreover, the view among most analysts was that the "yes" vote must have included many South Africans of British ancestry who would, by tradition, normally oppose policies formulated by Mr. Botha and the Nationalists. By blurring traditional voting patterns — albeit in a referendum and not in a general election — the suggestion among some commentators is that white politics has changed fundamentally, with the benefits accruing to Mr. Botha.

If, as some commentators suggest, there remains a substantial minority of conservative Afrikaners opposed to the reforms, Mr. Botha will need to be careful in offering evidence of real reform to those who said "yes," without providing evidence to substantiate ultra-rightist assertions that he is selling out the whites and leading them toward eventual black domination.

That route is not included in the "new dispensation," for under the apartheid system, most blacks are required to live in "homelands," or nominally independent states.

The number of urban blacks is growing rapidly, and white liberals and black leaders say that discontent among them after the referendum will lead to greater conflict with other racial groups. Mr. Botha evidently accepted the risk. At his news conference Thursday, the prime minister was asked to comment on whether or not the new constitution enshrined apartheid. The question did not please him, and throughout an impassioned reply, he avoided uttering the word "apartheid" himself, telling his questioner: "I do not know what you mean with your word. If it means oppression, I reject it. If it means positive development, I accept it."

The results, as announced Thursday, however, show a different reality. True, the "yes" vote in Afrikaner-dominated provinces was less enthusiastic than elsewhere, but

### Study Backs Idea Meteor Provoked Disaster on Earth

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The theory that the Earth collided with a giant meteorite 65 million years ago, killing off at one stroke the dinosaurs and many other creatures, received support from a study to be published in Science magazine next week.

According to the theory, dust and vapor blocked the sun's light for years, the planet cooled severely and millions of plants died and the cold-blooded dinosaurs were wiped out. Until now, evidence supporting the theory centered on the fact that meteorites contain a high level of the element iridium. Researchers have found a layer of rocks in Italy in which levels of iridium are high enough to suggest they resulted from a settling of meteoritic dust clouds rather than natural processes in the Earth.

The new study involves another element, cerium, particularly the varieties with atomic numbers of 186 and 187. In Earth samples, the ratio of osmium 187 to osmium 186 is about 10 to 1. But in meteorites, the ratio was 1 to 1.

In testing samples from Colorado and Denmark, Karl K. Turekian and Jean-Marc Luck of Yale University found the ratios of osmium 187 to osmium 186 to be 1.29 to 1 and 1.65 to 1.

Whether or not the rest of the theory of dinosaur extinction is true, Mr. Turekian said, it has now been shown that a great amount of meteoric material did strike Earth about 65 million years ago.

### Police Seize Plan for Raid On U.S. Embassy in Tokyo

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japanese police seized detailed plans by a radical leftist group to raid the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo and the U.S. Navy base in Yokosuka before or during President Ronald Reagan's visit starting Wednesday, the Kyodo news service reported Friday.

Also on Friday, the governing Liberal Democratic Party postponed a potentially acrimonious session of parliament that could mar Mr. Reagan's visit.

According to Kyodo, the 450 confiscated items included detailed plans and survey maps of the embassy compound and the navy base south of Tokyo.

Police in Chiba, west of Tokyo, confirmed that 450 documents were seized Oct. 21 in a raid on a hideout of the radical Middle Core Faction, but declined to comment on the contents.

The Middle Core Faction is a splinter group of radical students formed in the late 1950s to protest the renewal of the U.S.-Japanese security pact. Violent protests from the original group, known as Zenkoku, forced the cancellation of President Eisenhower's scheduled visit in 1960.

The group claimed responsibility for halting service for nearly half an hour Friday on the key commuter train line that circles Tokyo. The protesters ignited smoke canisters and unfurled banners saying, "Block Reagan's visit to Japan" and "Crush the reactionary Nakasone government."

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police plan to mobilize 23,000 officers for the protection of the presidential party during Mr. Reagan's four-day visit.

The smoke bomb demonstration marked the third action this week to oppose Mr. Reagan's visit. On Tuesday, the Middle Core Faction claimed responsibility for destroying a microwave tower at a communications facility of the U.S. Marines base in southern Japan.

On the same day, another leftist group rigged an unmanned passenger car that rammed into the gate of the U.S. air base at Yokota, west of Tokyo. No arrests were made.

The Liberal Democratic Party postponed a session of parliament

### U.S. Gave Millions To a Few Farmers For Not Planting

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A few farmers received millions of dollars' worth of crops from the government this year under a payment-in-kind program aimed at cutting cotton and grain surpluses, the General Accounting Office has reported.

The program reduced cropland in production by 48 million acres (19.4 million hectares), but Congress has become concerned that large corporate farms received most of the payments.

The accounting office, the investigative arm of Congress, told a House of Representatives subcommittee Thursday that one cotton farmer in California received \$3.7 million in government-owned farm products in compensation for not planting crops.

A deputy assistant agriculture secretary, J. Dawson Ahalt, defended the program, saying that most farm production came from large farms and that if their payments had been limited they would not have reduced production.

More general news on Page 10.

Ballpoint pen, silver-gilt with coral cap.

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## ARTS / LEISURE

Arms Sale Reflects  
A Specialist's Legacy

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — On Nov. 1, the late John Hayward made an ultimate farewell to the world of scholarship and collecting that had been his, with a touch of discreet irony. The 16th- and 17th-century swords and guns, some magnificent, others cleverly tampered with here and there by his skilled hands, were dispersed at a Sotheby's auction, precisely as he wanted it to be.

## SOURIN MELIKIAN

The catalog entries, with their terse descriptions, admit hints and occasional understatement, carried the stamp of a scholar's mind. To Hayward's agile mind, this was a minor obstacle. A handsome bequest of arms had been made to the museum before World War II, whose ambiguous provisions could be read as meaning that lesser-quality pieces could be sold to acquire better ones in the legatee's name. Hayward pounced on these clauses, to build up the department's collection of fine arms and armor required around 1950 to buy masterpieces.

These were the days when extraordinary arms, remains of princely armories and prewar collections, were being sold by owners hard pressed for cash. One of Hayward's many talents was a knack for establishing the right contacts: When a fabulous 16th-century south German gun surfaced, made by Peter Opel for one of the Emperors, with a stock inlaid with silver and enamel, Hayward was the first to get word of it. He bought it through his friend, Hans Schödelman, the leading German dealer in the field.

All along, Hayward was busy with his second full-time job: collecting. With little money, but a flair for steering his affairs through the rising market of the 1950s and 1960s, Hayward bought three, re-sold two, weeding out and improving his collection.

This helped him indulge in his third passion, art historical research. Weapons were things to be bought, then studied and, where deemed desirable, exhibited. The most extraordinary lot among the edged weapons in Tuesday's sale, a Saxon rapier with matching left-hand dagger, was displayed in a memorable exhibition held at the Victoria and Albert in 1963.

These must have held special appeal to Hayward's sense of humor and human frailty. The sword



German morion was sold for £37,910.

blade carries the phony signature of a Spanish maker, "Sabagón," and the equally spurious inscription "Doletia" — a German misspelling for Toledo, the Spanish city famous for its blades. Both were executed by the 16th-century swordsmith himself; these princely pieces of stunning beauty would have been thought finer in their day as "Toledo" work than as mere German blades.

Sometimes, Hayward would resort to barter. The masterpieces among the helmets sold on Tuesday were a German morion, decorated with etched scenes in the best Mannerist style of the 1600s. This one graced the collection of S.V. Gramscy, the American connoisseur who became curator of the Arms and Armor Department in the Metropolitan Museum and Hayward swapped another piece to get it. Last Tuesday, the helmet went through the preliminary of flying back to New York: The Metropolitan Museum, bidding through an agent, got it for £37,910 (\$56,865).

Not even such delightful pursuits were sufficient to make Hayward oblivious to the amonance of civil service rigidity, particularly within the closed confines of a museum. The prospect of a new museum director for whom he had no exaggerated regard is said by friends to have precipitated his decision to leave the V&A. Sotheby's and Christie's were by then fully aware of Hayward's formidable equipment in the world of art buying — a hunter's instinct for tracking down objects, a strategist's ability to steer men, an outstanding scholar's knowledge. They competed to rope him in. Hayward chose Sotheby's

'Cyrano': Top Draw  
Of New Paris Season

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The Paris theater in its first stages of the 1983-84 season is conducting a tour of some of modern drama's monuments, while new plays wait in the wings for a hearing.

"Cyrano de Bergerac," the most famous and popular French play of the last hundred years, has been packed the vast Mogador. Jacques Weber as the gallant Gascon of preposterous proboscis receives thunderous applause for each of his recitations of Rostand's multicolored effusions, and Charlotte de Turckheim is the Roxane who thrills to winged words.

The production has been engineered by Jérôme Savary, the "Magic Circus" man who delights in spoofing traditional concepts of history and literature with barely slapstick. He abstains from his customary high jinks on this occasion, for to burlesque this beloved romance would spell certain box-office failure.

Rostand's "Cyrano" in spirit is the ideal of every Frenchman, being to borrow Mrs. Malaprop's metaphor, "the very pineapple" of perfection with his soul of honor. His wit and whimsy, his courage in meeting all challenges and his jettisoning of his tribulations, Savary has included some Big Top gymnastics, but presents the characters without distorting devaluations.

Octave Mirbeau was a philosophical anarchist and a sensationalist novelist of the 1900s, an intimate of the notorious Zola, the often-jailed advocate of subversion and terrorism. Mirbeau's play, "Les Affaires sont les affaires," was a smashing success in its day, and its portrait of the captain of industry, an unscrupulous villain who employs anyone and every means to further his own purposes, has been appropriated by dozens of dramatists.

Pierre Dux has reproduced "Business Is Business" (as it was known in its English-language stagings) without a facelift at the Théâtre du Rond-Point. The venerable script has little subtlety as it "hangs home" its message and its "well-made" structure is passé. So is its moral-lesson climax, in which the shady financier is punished by the death of his adored son and belatedly sees the emptiness of his wrong-doing.

Yet the old warhorse with its melodramatic shenanigans commands attention. Its latest resurrection is extremely well-played with Dux to the central role and Lise Delamare as his vulgar wife, Michel Herbaud as the bankrupt marquis whom the oedipal millionaire would say to his own wife, and Jean Martin as the fallen aristocrat brought up as a social secretary. After 80 years the play is a hit.

Jean Cocteau was a steepclimb of all the arts, an inspired dilettante who dabbled in all the aesthetic movements, from 1910, when he became associated with the Diaghilev Ballet, to his death 20 years ago.

His versatility makes him impossible to pigeonhole. Most of all, he was a Zeitgeist of his era, a fascinating personality, always seeking new territories to explore.

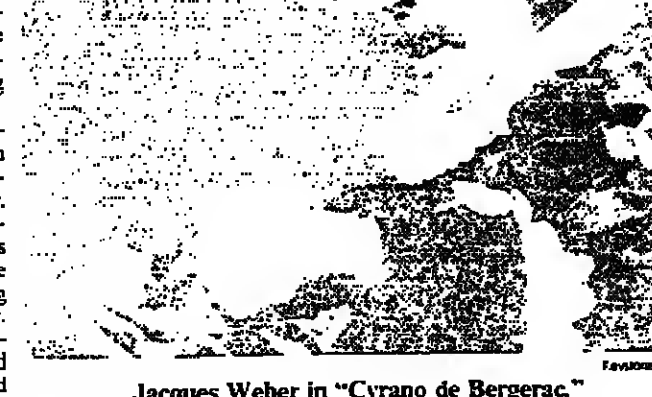
Jean Marais, whom Cocteau discovered as an actor, is paying him charming tribute in "Cocteau Marais," a one-man show at the Atelier. Marais makes no effort to impersonate his master, who with his memorable mannerisms would be simple to mimic. Instead, playing himself, he relates Cocteau's career, his friendships with great and near-great, quoting his bons mots and dictum. Cocteau, always opposed to prosaic logic — for a time he smoked the opium pipe — he warned the young against their tired elders. "Don't believe that two and two makes four," he cautioned his followers. "Two and two are 22."

Alain Decaux of the French Academy and Robert Hossein have devised a scenario of the Gospels for a series of 33 tableaux that constitute the spectacle, "Un Homme nommé Jésus" at the Palais des Sports.

This religious pageant, filled with thunderstorms, towering decor and actors at large in the audience, retells "the greatest story ever told" from the Nativity to the Resurrection in stage-pictures, some composed after the canvases of the Old Masters. There is excellent mood lighting throughout and the ambitious theatrical sermon has its core something of an evangelistic-revivalist motif. Bound on a proselytizing mission, it bursts with a high emotional voltage. Such exhibits are rare in France and its novelty, noise and expansive staging have won enormous success.

At the Edouard VII, Isabelle Adjani, on leave from movies, has returned to the theater in Strindberg's "Mademoiselle Julie." As the spoiled daughter of a noble house, she begins well, if a trifle harshly, as she tempts the mansion's butler to seduce her on a festive midsummer night. In the scenes that follow her deflowering, her power is largely of the lungs and this adaptation alters the play's ending of suicide as she defiantly throws to the floor the razor her lover has handed her to cut her throat. How she will subsequently solve her problem of disgrace is left to the spectator's imagination.

Niels Arestrup is not the ideal choice for the sleek, swaggering man-servant, but he is a good actor and acquires himself commendably.



Jacques Weber in "Cyrano de Bergerac."

in the unlikely role. There is a sound character bit by Brigitte Catillon as the pious cook.

Two miniature spectacles deserve attention. The first is a combination of dance, pantomime and film, "De l'autre côté de la lune" (at the Théâtre de la Bastille), a homage to Dorothy and Lillian Gish, the cinema's silent stars, written by Catherine Berge and performed by Lila Greene as Lillian and by Caroline Marcadé as Dorothy. It is a work of enchanting innocence and beauty.

The TSE group from Argentina, gratefully remembered for their much admired "Peines de coeur d'une chatte anglaise," are playing an engaging fairy-tale, "Sortilège,"

at the studio of the Théâtre de Paris. It is done with their expected art and amusing invention and is recommended for both children and adults.

"Vendredi, jour de liberté" (at the Lys-Montparnasse) introduces the gifted Flemish author, Hugo Claus, to French audiences. A drama of the incestuous relations of a father and daughter in a tenement hovel, it is an arresting milieu piece with its strong atmosphere and persuasive characterizations, which Gérard Le Fur's direction makes the most of. Claus — three of whose plays are on simultaneously in Amsterdam last season — is a dramatist of increasing importance.

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## The Odd Juxtapositions of Filippo de Pisis

By Edith Schloss  
*International Herald Tribune*

VENICE — It is not easy to decide whether Filippo de Pisis is an Impressionist or an Expressionist. His delicate renderings of atmospheric effects, of Venetian skies, of leafy city squares in Paris and London, of the glitter and bloom of living surfaces in still life, surely make him a late Impressionist; but his intense staccato attack, his wild wish to take possession of the life and decay before him, to tell the tale to the brain, is an Expressionist drive.

This, however, is a minor consideration compared to one splendid certainty: de Pisis's flair for conveying the essence, the fragrance, the feel and texture of delectable live surfaces — of succulent fruit and shellfish, the skin of blossoms or young sailors — in a web of touches of paint that is very close to what Proust achieved with words.

First a poet involved in a new movement with de Chirico, Savinio and Carrà — de Pisis's studio in Ferrara was lined with shelves on which rested the most disparate objects, which he called his "metaphysical room," thus helping the movement get its name — he amused himself with constructing collages. Only gradually, and despite the doubt of friends, did he evolve as a painter. In this large retrospective, all too spotty because of dealers' considerations, a 1916 canvas with a life-size shell in

the foreground and a little steamer on the sea in the back, still harks back to collage. But odd juxtapositions, a kamishiro and a fan; a glass of red wine, radishes and pears; a rabbit next to sunglasses; juicy gleaming grapes — (how he could paint grapes!) — next to a cabbage; a hermit crab on the windowsill of a Venetian courtyard; a male nude languishing under a stormy seacape painting; always something wickedly incongruous, persists throughout. His fullest oils present witty assortments, bouquets of small daily pleasures.

De Pisis, who lived at the edge of his feelings, a volatile man of social predilections and extravagant tastes, gave himself to the practice of pure painting with a driven generosity. From eye, to feeling, to hand, there was one sustained quicksilver impulse. Some of the misses, alas too many here, are flighty and sweet and look too easy, while most of de Pisis's work, despite or because of its evanescence, vibrates with a tragic sensibility: the desire to grasp life at its best in one delicious instant.

De Pisis (1896-1956) retrospective, Palazzo Grassi, Venice, until Nov. 20.

ROME — It has become a commonplace that American art, until the advent of Abstract Expressionism during and after World War II — when the vitality

of the contemporary scene suddenly shifted from Paris to New York — was far from the mainstream, timid and provincial. And it has often been pointed out, most clearly by the painter and critic Fairfield Porter, that this could partly be traced to pioneer mentality, but also to the Protestant work ethic and to incipient industrialization, when anything that was not immediately practical, but was concerned with an individual search for expression and faith, the true function of art, was distrusted.

But in the best part of "American Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection," the section of the early 19th-century painters trained to make useful work to adorn the dining rooms of the new railroad barons, something through time and bracing, comes through: each small master tries to come to terms with a new view of nature — the grand raw spaces, half civilized but unmoored to the civilized eye.

Prairies, mountains and the Eastern Seaboard had not been regarded by predecessors, in the way the European landscape had since Roman times. Trying to define vastness without tradition, with apparent sobriety and unflagging industry, these painters reveal a shy, sustained fervor for their strange open land.

Mountain crags and waterfalls by Thomas Cole, Albert Bierstadt and Frederick Edwin Church, rivers, lakes and marshes by Worthington Whittredge and Martin Johnson Heade, austere or flamboyant, with soft hazes or sharp shadows, always speak of a special innocence and loneliness.

George Inness's great opalescent landscape of rosy sun, mist and cranes, is already close to Impressionism. Frederic Remington and the illustrators of the Wild West, are garrulous and superficial by contrast. Later we come to the skills of Winslow Homer and John Singer Sargent, and the mild sunniness of the Impressionists.

But when it comes to the avant-garde of American painting after the Armory Show — which introduced international modern art to the United States — the collection falls flat on its face. Anyone who expected a coherent survey of the roots of modern American art will be disappointed by huge lacunae and bad choices.

But this is after all only a group of works put together by one collector with preferences of his own. And there is a fine early Stuart Davis; a row of Georgia O'Keeffe's oils, subtly convoluted and despite their small size, monumental; and a perfectly fluid 1927 composition by Arthur Dove, that amazing precursor of Abstract Expressionism.

The American prodigality for craftsmanship comes full circle with a crisp Richard Estes cityscape of 1976, full of cool reflections on glass and steel, which, though celebrating busy midtown streetlife, with its odd touch of loneliness harks back to the earlier painters.

"American Masters from the Thyssen-Bornemisza collection," Carlo Magno wing, Vatican entrance under the columns on the left side of St. Peter's Square, to Nov. 20.

## Two London Exhibitions

By Max Wykes-Joyce  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — The first international retrospective at the Barbican Sculpture Court is devoted to the work of Giulio Chigaglia, born in Rome in 1931. He shows himself equally adept as a carver and a modeler, and at working on a large scale (most of the exhibition pieces are life-size or larger). The key sculpture is "The Dream of Brutus," which personifies the end of humankind. According to the Roman historian Suetonius, Brutus, the rabble-rousing, populist killer of Julius Caesar, dreamed of his own death, not only the death of the body but the end of his ambitions and ideals. Here is portrayed a man responsible for his actions, and terrified by them. So it is also in the case of the Travertine marble "Narcissus," the patinated bronze "Killerman" and the mixed marble

## McDonald's Defers to Critics

United Press International

FREEPORT, Maine — Officials of McDonald's hamburger chain, deferring to local opposition, said Thursday they plan to open a restaurant in the Gore House, a 19th-century mansion in this town of 5,800, rather than razing it and putting up the standard golden-arched fast food building.

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Nov. 10th, 1983

at 7.00 p.m.

Exhibition: November 1st-10th, daily from 4 a.m.-7 p.m., Saturdays and Sunday: from 11 a.m.-6 p.m., on the auction day from 9-12 a.m.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Mixed Omens for Lebanon

It seems almost heroic of the Lebanese to be trying to put their country back together again, as they have set out to do in Geneva. The parties deserve immense respect just for entering the same room. Their quick agreement on a statement asserting Lebanon's independence and Arab "identity" — a statement implicitly negating both Phalangist and Islamic fundamentalist notions — was a good omen.

The other omen, of course, are not good. Amin Gemayel came to Geneva not as the duly recognized president of a sovereign state but as the head of one faction. He is being called upon to assert a Lebanese national interest in some considerable tension with the traditional sectarian interest of his community, whose leader is his father. His community faces a loss of privilege and status, and it fears being overwhelmed. There can be no more painful exercise than to redistribute power in a country that has been racked by a savage civil war perhaps only temporarily stilled.

The immediate battleground is the May 17 security and normalization agreement between Israel and Lebanon. Israel got the United States to agree that the pact need not go into effect unless Syrian and Israeli troops were withdrawn in tandem, and Syria, which was not consulted in its drafting, refused to go along. The Syrians, who occupy eastern Lebanon, arrived in Geneva to demand that the accord be renounced. The Israelis then threatened to seal off southern Lebanon, which they

occupy. This issue could sink the conference, and with it the cause of Lebanese unity.

We would say this about the May 17 agreement. Those who negotiated and brokered it did so in good faith; understandably, their prestige is involved. But what Israel extracted, with American blessing, from a weak Lebanese government reflected what realistic Israelis knew would be intolerable to the underrepresented end of the Lebanese political spectrum. Early respect for the pact's full terms is inconsistent with the goal of Lebanese unity.

The Syrians have a long way to go to demonstrate that they do not simply want to keep the beat on, outlast a tiring United States, and absorb Lebanon. But the Israelis must ask whether they will not sooner get the neighborhood relations they want and deserve by compromising on the May 17 pact.

Meanwhile, American policy wobbles. One element of it would accept the parallel pacts of the Lebanese government and Israel to use the Geneva talks for confrontation with the Soviet Union, its headstrong client Syria and the Lebanese factions that look to Damascus. A second element would seek to test Syria's murmured interest in moving a step farther away from Moscow and in allowing Lebanon to settle down. The key question is whether the Reagan administration has the political opening, inclination and skill to make good on its intention to help Lebanon become Lebanon. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A Prudent Wave at Poland

With a measured step toward easing sanctions, the Reagan administration properly begins to extricate itself from mostly empty protest against repression in Poland. Conceivably, such cautious moves can gain leverage for real influence over Polish affairs.

In proclaiming sanctions two years ago, President Reagan said they would stand until Warsaw ended martial law, freed all political prisoners and found accommodation with the Roman Catholic Church and the free union movement. But martial law has ended in name only. Political prisoners still number 2,000. Free unions are but a memory.

Nevertheless, American companies may now discuss new Polish fishing rights, and Washington will join discussions about rescheduling Poland's debts. Neither step concedes much. Fishing quotas still require government approval. The debt talks provide a forum for raising political questions and are needed if Poland is to be made to repay anything. No new credits are envisioned.

These are concessions to reality. America's mostly symbolic sanctions were pathetically inadequate to the declared ends. If economic favor can accomplish anything, it will be only through calibrated steps. By acting at a relatively calm moment, Washington avoids affront to still-resisting Poles. By hedging its moves, it hints for some leverage.

The leverage could be greater if diplomats rather than bankers became the main debt negotiators. That would require some kind of Treasury purchase, at a discount, of privately held Polish debt. Poland will long need foreign capital, and its prospects for repayment depend on political changes that private bankers cannot compel.

Financial and political conditions are now intertwined in many debt nations. Given the administration's need for a policy and the Polish government's unified control over economic and political affairs, Poland would be a good place to try something altogether new. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### South Africa's Referendum

The world, we can be sure, will not be greatly impressed by the omen from South Africa, which is that a large majority of whites voted for the inclusion of Indians and (mixed-race) coloreds at the level of national government. It will invariably be noted (and not improperly) that the country's 22 million blacks will continue to have no role under the new constitution.

But if the result seems a slight affair to the outside world, its effects within South Africa are incalculable. It is the first evidence we have that most white South Africans now realize that they have on God-given monopoly of political power. Assuredly it is still rather a dim realization, for it does not extend to blacks, who make up some 70 percent of the population. On the other hand, it is not a realization which would have been possible even five years ago.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

More than 80 percent of the population is desperate for change. No more signals are needed for any government that genuinely seeks reform. (Prime Minister Botha) knows that real reform is now politically possible, so far as his own constituency is concerned, and essential for the nation as a whole.

— The Johannesburg Star.

### The Grenada(s) of Tomorrow

Between the abolition of outright colonial status in 1951 and the coup of 1979, there have been eight elections in Grenada under universal suffrage, and a fairly stable two-party system had emerged. During that period Grenadian legal and political elites had participated in processes as varied and complex as the creation of a West Indian federation, an attempted unitary statehood relationship with Trinidad and Tobago, and the transition to national independence.

The people with experience and patriotism are there, and the governor general has the authority to work with them. So the last thing that the United States should try is the estab-

lishment of any sort of protectorate or guardianship over Grenada. Such efforts in Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico after the Spanish-American War should warn Americans about the dire consequences of anything except total political independence.

— Anthony P. Malingo, a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago and director of the graduate program in international studies at Florida International University, in the Los Angeles Times.

The vast majority of members of the United Nations are dictatorships. The perversion of truth and the manipulation of a purely local majority of dictatorships at the United Nations were both evident when the Grenada episode was debated at the General Assembly. The vote condemned the action, which has saved Grenada from a dictatorship and is clearly welcomed by Grenadians themselves. How ironic, then, that the majority of unselected dictatorial governments which voted to condemn the East Caribbean states and the United States called for early elections in Grenada — a privilege they deny absolutely or in all but name to their own citizens.

The Western world has watched impotently while nation after nation became ruled by military dictatorships. (Grenada's) rescue should be welcomed, and fully consolidated. A more important task for the West now is not to feel bang-dog about this rescue, but to develop a coherent and multilateral approach to further rescue. From this small beginning, a strategic initiative should be seized.

— The Times (London).

Prudence sometimes dictates that the form of international law must be sacrificed for the sake of that which the law is intended to accomplish: the protection of life and liberty and the maintenance of a democratic world order. In the end, international law depends for its continued existence on the strength of democratic nations, such as the United States, and their demonstrated commitment to support a world order dedicated to liberty and human rights.

— Senator Robert W. Kasten, writing in the Los Angeles Times.



'Gee, Maggie Thatcher might at least have wished me a bon voyage.'

## Reagan May Have Been Wrong, but He Wasn't the First

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — First the idea was to save the American students (whose peril was not easy to prove). Then it was to restore democracy to Grenada, a justification which, if widely applied, would keep the United States busy all over the world. But wait, the administration said. Look at what to our utter astonishment we found: Huge arms caches; a whole bunch of Russians and East Europeans; secret treaties tying Grenada to Havana and Moscow; a lot more Cuban worker-soldiers than had been expected.

So what the administration is saying is that no damage is done to the established world order by breaking and entering without a warrant (beyond the request of Grenada's eastern Caribbean neighbors) if you happen to turn up a lot of unexpected, incriminating evidence. The real reason the United States invaded Grenada, it turns out, was to find a reason for invading Grenada.

Small wonder that political opponents and pundits are finding it hard to wrap their minds around that proposition. So it is also easier to understand why they see in the Grenada power play proof positive of fundamental failings in Ronald Reagan's management of foreign policy. But a few words in mitigation of Ronald Reagan are in order. Whatever else may be distinctively wrong-

headed about the Reagan foreign policy, his handling of Grenada does not so much set a new and dangerous precedent as it follows an old and all too familiar tradition. For those who would hang the Reagan foreign policy in effigy, Grenada is the wrong rope. The charges are that he had no cause to get even the loose requirements of international law; that his pretensions were flimsy, if not false; that he needlessly antagonized allies and Congress by failing to consult; that he suppressed the press.

In search of a little perspective, one could start with Harry Truman's handling of Korea, a military mission for which Mr. Truman could not even find a word until a reporter's question provided him with "police action" as a handy euphemism for "war." Dwight D. Eisenhower invoked his own Doctrine as grounds for landing U.S. forces in Lebanon in 1958. But he never could produce the evidence to meet the Eisenhower Doctrine's test: that Lebanon was facing an external threat from a Middle East country "under the control of international communism."

John F. Kennedy established as a fundamental of American foreign policy that the United States could not tolerate "another Cuba." That pronouncement, in Florida one week

before his assassination, was seized upon by Lyndon B. Johnson, when he embarked two years later on the U.S. invasion in the Caribbean that most closely resembles the Reagan operation in Grenada.

In the Dominican Republic in the spring of 1965, as in Grenada, a case could be made for the landing of American troops for the surgical removal of American citizens. The U.S. Embassy in Santo Domingo so recommended. What had begun as a civil war in large part aimed at restoring a democratically elected government had reduced the Dominican Republic to anarchy. Undoubtedly, communist elements were actively exploiting the anarchy.

But President Johnson couldn't prove it. He needed a less controversial purpose. In the interests of seeking a symbolic overlay of approval by the ever-hesitant Organization of American States, the right-wing Dominican junta had invited him to intervene — but in hysterical terms, claiming the revolution was communist-directed and would indeed produce "another Cuba" in the absence of "unlimited and immediate U.S. assistance." President Johnson played it safe. He ordered the U.S. Embassy to get the junta's invitation

rewritten in a way that limited it strictly to the safety of Americans. That way the American troops would be on hand and the option would be open to use them against whatever communist threat might materialize. But there would be no damaging evidence in the record that Mr. Johnson had responded to a threat he could not document.

Later, the U.S. forces, more by happenstance than by design, did find themselves serving as a useful buffer. The fighting died away. Diplomacy ultimately produced a caretaker government which, in turn, led to elections and a surprisingly long-lived restoration of democratic process in the Dominican Republic.

If Ronald Reagan can do as well by bringing in British Commonwealth police forces to oversee the reconstruction of democracy in Grenada, today's pillorying may turn to applause. That would still not validate his means or the confusion of his ends — no more than it would be an endorsement of the methods of his predecessors. But however you may feel about Ronald Reagan's particular approach to the conduct of foreign policy, there is very little that is uniquely Reaganesque about his handling of Grenada.

The Washington Post.

## France and the U.S.: The Friction Now Comes From Cooperation

By Dominique Moisi

PARIS — Just days after French soldiers and American Marines — part of the same peacekeeping force — had died in nearly simultaneous attacks in Beirut, the French were condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada. The same mixture of cooperation and irritation has characterized the relationship between Washington and Paris almost since François Mitterrand was elected president here in May 1981.

The initial surprise and apprehension in the United States over the victory of a Socialist president in France — and his decision to take Communist ministers into his government — has receded. France's new firmness toward the Soviet Union and the continuity of its foreign policy reassured America.

France, while changing, has remained steadfast. The personal understanding between President Reagan and President Mitterrand, two very different men, helped facilitate U.S.-French rapprochement. The French and American administrations were so aware of the differences in their economic and social well-being, so conscious of the need to preserve a stable relationship, that they dealt with each other more tactfully than they might have otherwise — even if the traditional bickering has gone on.

Strategic considerations have formed the basis of a renewed and more intense French-American relationship. Mr. Mitterrand's France has not become Atlanticist, nor has the United States endorsed France's blend of

Socialism. But a common concern over the balance of power in Europe and the growth of Soviet military strength has brought the two countries closer.

Common strategic concerns, however, cannot suppress tensions on such issues as the Western economic setting, Central America and East-West economic relations. The United States has been irritated by what it considers to be an idealistic French approach to Central America. The French, along with most other European countries, refused to associate themselves with a policy of economic sanctions toward the East bloc, whose efficacy and political cost they questioned. They also bristled under the weight of high U.S. interest rates and a strong dollar.

But if the bases for agreement on strategic matters have not varied, the sources of tensions have changed. They no longer stem from opposing views but rather from a competitive partnership.

France, without modifying its fundamental views on Central America, has become more discreet and detached — even if it denounced unambiguously the Grenadian operation. The Reagan administration no longer seems to believe as firmly in the virtues of economic sanctions against the East. Paradoxically, it is on issues where the French and the Americans appear to be on the same side that frictions are most visible.

In Chad, France is the principal actor; its objectives there are parallel to but not identical with those of the United States. The ambitions of Colonel Mousser Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, revealed to the Americans the existence of Chad. The Americans then offered heavy-handed support that may have proved more politically burdensome than militarily effective. Paris, pushed by military, economic and humanitarian considerations, and its vision of the "Arab policy of France," was more prudent in dealing with Libya and its allies than the Americans deemed necessary. France wants to preserve the credibility of its special relationship with Francophone Africa. It does not want to be the gadfly of an anti-Qaddafi crusade.

In Lebanon, the United States is the principal political actor, despite France's historical connections. Neither the United States nor France seems to have a clear view of its objectives in Lebanon or, more globally, in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Paris and Washington share the same fear that they will become bogged down in a dangerous, inglorious mud-puddle, the same temptation of accommodation with Syria; and the same reluctance of appearing to support too closely a Christian partner at the expense of Moslem Arabs. But if events continue to accelerate there, mutual recriminations might result.

The Iran-Iraq war constitutes an immedi-

ate source of tension. Washington does not criticize France's diplomatic support of Iraq as such. The Americans were pleased, in the mid-1970s, with the rapprochement between Baghdad and Paris, which allowed a Western presence in a country that had become increasingly too dependent on the Soviet Union. There was an implicit division of influence between the French in Baghdad and Americans in Tehran.

The fall of the Shah, and the military ambitions of Iraq's Saddam Hussein, destroyed that equilibrium. The United States has criticized the French sale of Super Etendard jets to Iraq, fearing a possible escalation of the Gulf conflict, but also because Washington wants to keep a door open toward Iran, which it still considers a key to the region.

These tensions represent a source of irritation, but they cannot ultimately endanger the U.S.-French relationship. Conflicting economic interests, especially in agricultural matters, are more likely to cause long-term trouble. And if serious negotiations ever take place between Washington and Moscow on Euro-missiles, the question of the inclusion of the French and British nuclear forces could become a real "pomme de discorde" between France and the United States.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français de Relations Internationales and editor of *Politique étrangère*. He contributed this column to the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Alfonsin's Victory Opens Doors for Argentina and Its Neighbors

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — If politics is the art of the possible, Argentina has just expanded the universe. For the election there last Sunday demonstrates that between the contending forces of authoritarianism and radical authoritarianism, there is room for a moderate center.

The Argentine message applies throughout Latin America. It thus widens political choices available to Washington, and improves prospects for a safe exit from the debt crisis.

Argentina is one of the world's stunted giants. It enjoys a temperate climate, an abundance of resources and a richly homogeneous population of immigrants from Southern Europe. It is self-sufficient in energy, and exports food, money, tires, a great city at the turn of the century, had a subway before New York.

Until World War II, power was in the hands of a commercial oligarchy, which managed trade with Europe and the United States. Politics was parliamentary, and centered around middle-class parties. Intellectual life was Continental, and society, formed on the British model, was stuffy.

The Peróns, General Juan and his wife Evita, led a populist revolt against an old order that had been shaken by depression and war. They installed a welfare state with close ties to the labor unions and a strong touch of authoritarianism. Consumers, thus subordinated, went on a spree. Within a decade, Argentina was on the verge of bankruptcy.

To save the country from its proflig-

garity, the middle class and the military joined forces. In 1955, in a coup that overthrew General Perón. There followed a regular seaway of civilian and military regimes which amounted to what James Nelson of the Buenos Aires Herald called "a deathly political order." Military regimes were "supposedly devoted to capital formation." "Populist governments" distributed whatever was "available to whomsoever their leaders" chose.

The Falklands war shattered the "durable order." Military leaders, already compromised by a campaign of murder, kidnapping and torture against leftist opponents, were totally discredited by ignominious defeat. To get out from under this, they organized elections.

The Peronists stepped forward to take over. But, with General Perón dead, and Isabel Perón discredited, the leadership was divided and weak. The unions had been corrupted in partnership with the military and damaged by their support for counter-terrorist tactics.

Raúl Alfonsín, the leader of a classic middle-class party, the Radicals, boldly undertook a two-front campaign. He assailed the military leaders for human rights violations and losing the war. He attacked the labor wing of the Peronists for corruption, and blamed it for rampant inflation.

That appeal rallied new voters, women and at least a segment of the

working class. Contrary to all expectations, Mr. Alfonsín won an absolute majority. He still faces severe problems with runaway inflation, and no date has been fixed for his inauguration. But one difficulty has been eased. The so-called "inevitable majority" of Peronists and generals has been routed.

No other country in Latin America is a copy of Argentina. But there is a general trend away from authoritarian, military rule. There has been fear that transition would inevitably bring radical nationalists to power.

The pessimists in the United States

have been particularly wary of change in Latin America for that reason.

Indeed, one element in the tough stance of the Reagan administration toward Central America is the belief that it will hold change to an orderly pace throughout the hemisphere. The United States does not have to be so wary. Free rein can be given to democratic politics. For there is a center in Latin America, and with a little support from Washington, it just might hold.

The debt crisis reinforces the point.

Argentina, with debts of \$45 billion, follows only Brazil and Mexico among countries in the red. A debt crisis, therefore, for one of the debtors has been organized by international financial community.

So far, Argentina has always claimed that radical nationalists would eventually thwart the program by organizing a default. With the Peronists waiting in the wings, Argentina shaped up as a prime candidate for the role of wreckers. But the presidential election, by repudiating the radical nationalists, shows that at the end of the international debt tunnel there flickers a light.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Tolstoy Responds

I have just seen the letter by Lucille P. Lovf published by you Sept. 26, concerning the publication of my family history "The Tolstoy: Twenty-Four Generations of Russian History." For some reason she objects to the fact that my book is receiving international publicity, while some other years ago.

I feel readers are the only valid judges of the relative merits of different books, and cheerfully leave it to them to do so; particularly as "The Tolstoy" has just been published in France and the United States.

### Letters Intended for Publication

However, I cannot allow some factual falsehoods in Mrs. Lovf's letter to pass unnoticed. She writes of me that "he seems to have no scruples about appropriating the coat of arms and title of the junior branch, to which he has no right." This is false, as a cursory glance at the book would have confirmed. Illustrations of both coats of arms are provided, together with a full pedigree and textual explanation of the parallel descents of the senior and junior branches of the family. Similarly, the different titles awarded to the family at different times are fully expounded in a special appendix.

I am not at all sure what motive I

### Letters Intended for Publication

could have in any case for wishing to pass myself off as a member of the junior branch, when I am in fact the senior? But I would be grateful if you could publish this refutation.

NIKOLAI TOLSTOY, Abingdon, England.

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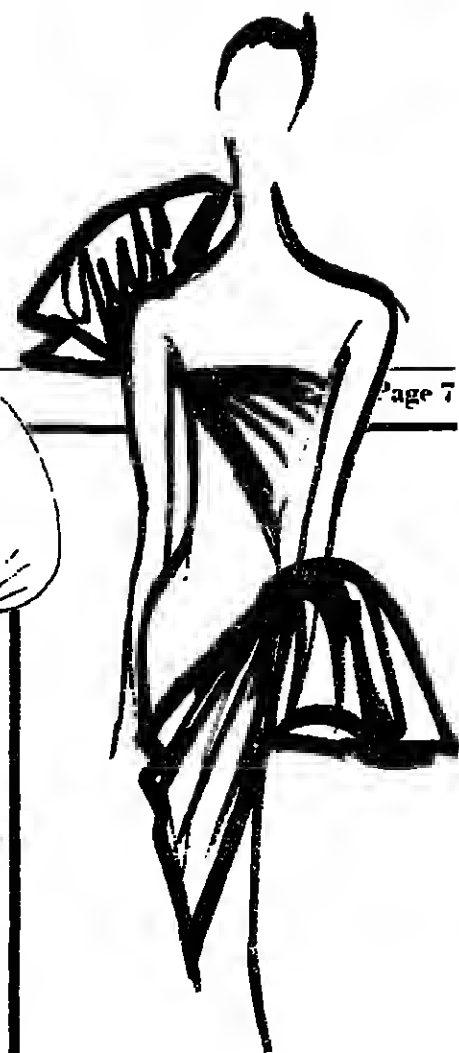
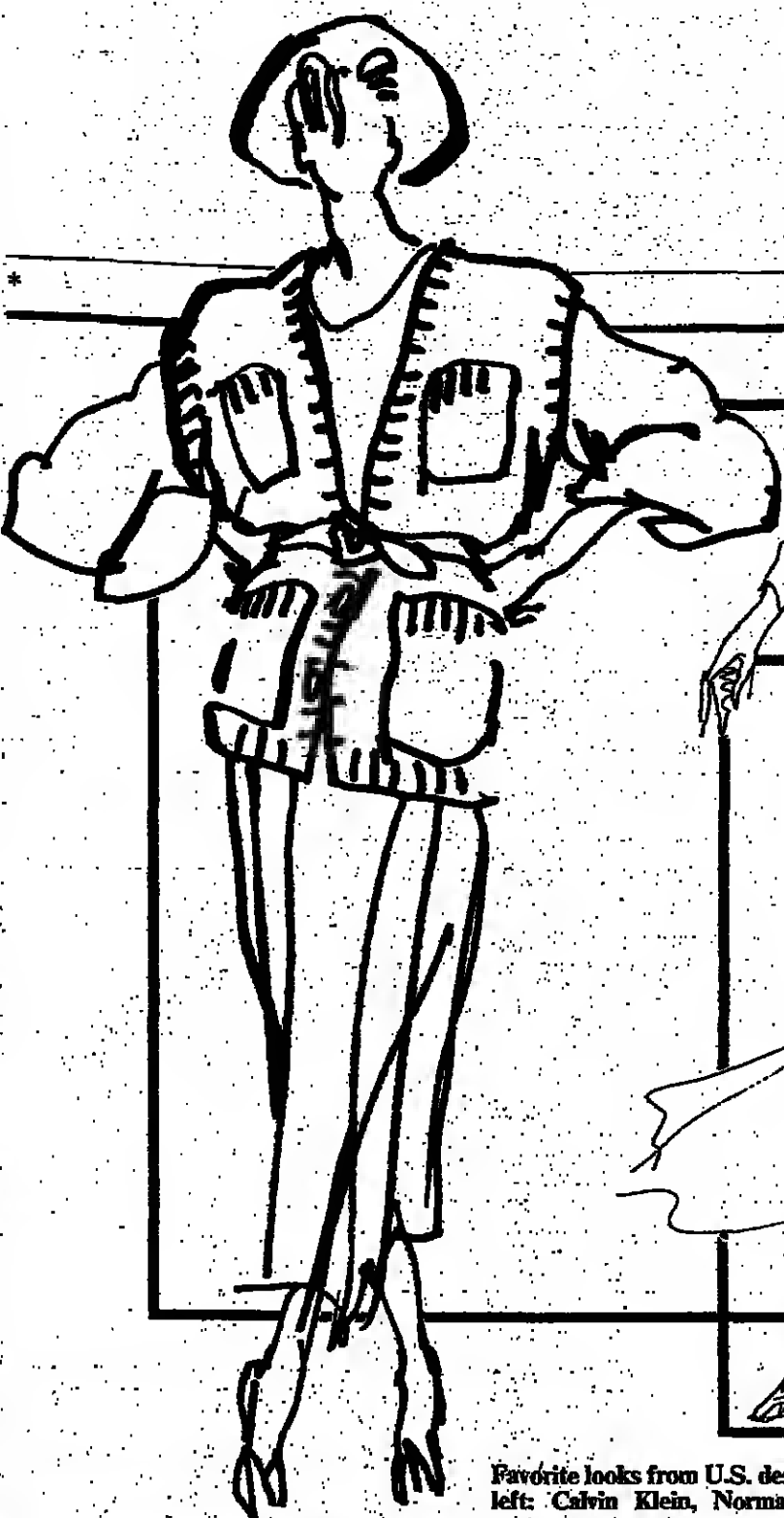
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U.S. FASHION

NOVEMBER 5-6, 1983



Spring: A Few Words

NEW YORK — Long and languid, body-conscious and curvy or short and saucy, elegant and ladylike, these are the buzz words for the spring/summer ready-to-wear collections now showing in New York.

To watch as the overall point of peer consensus: the return of the dress for day and focus on the hip.

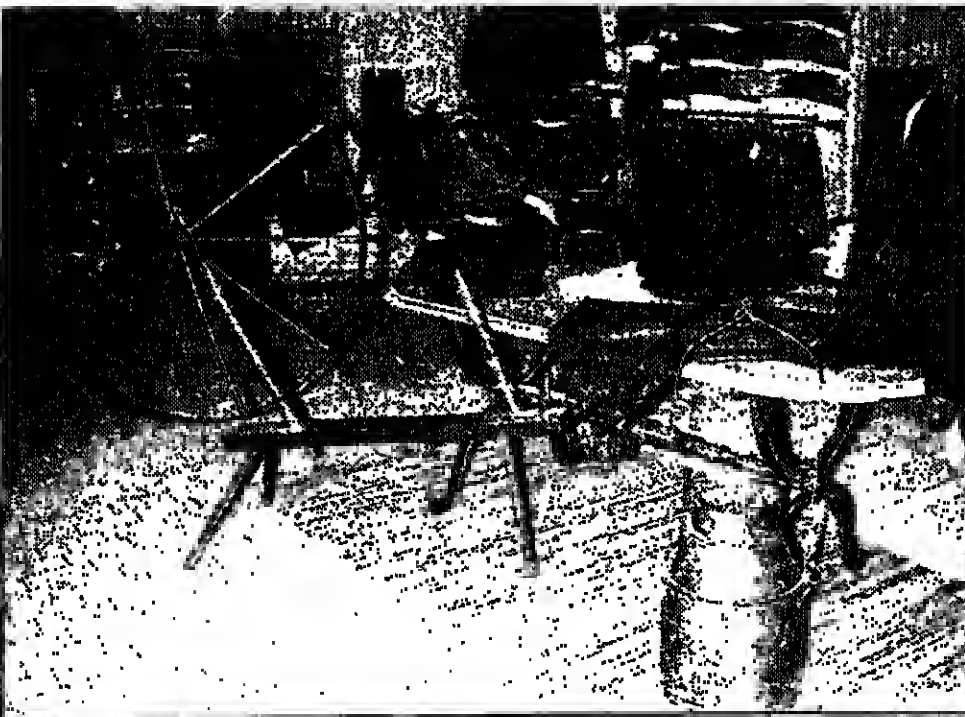
Specifically, this is the long and the short of the season in the words of some of the designers:

- Bill Blass: "The clothes are spirited and up. Bright colors. It's the year of the dress."
- Oscar de la Renta: "Lots of bold splashes of color with a sexy emphasis on two areas — the shoulder and the hips. Lines stay close to the body, and I like the new three-quarters sleeve. Silhouettes are sleek and feminine, and I hate long for day — my ladies simply don't want it."
- Calvin Klein: "All-American sportswear — minimal, healthy and sophisticated."
- Norma Kamali: "Feminine, very, very feminine."
- Zoran: "I feel strongly about evening clothes for the spring season. Slight glimpses of skin create the mood while maintaining a clean silhouette."
- Shamsky: "Spring begins and ends with color, either in bold primaries for shiny cocoon-like rainwear or Elton-striped pastels for long linen dusters and notched-lapel swing jackets over trim, white trousers."

Favorite looks from U.S. designers' spring 1984 ready-to-wear collections, sketched from left: Calvin Klein, Norma Kamali, Oscar de la Renta, Shamsky and Bill Blass.



Advertising to create an ambience and sell a lifestyle.



Lord & Taylor's rustic setting for ready-to-wear.

The American Connection: Financing for Fragrances

By Jean Rafferty

PARIS — The mutual attraction of the elegant European aristocracy to substantial American money has often resulted in a *beau mariage*. It is a tradition that nowadays is as faithfully followed in the hard-headed world of Dun and Bradstreet as it is among the raffish reaches of the Almanach du Gotha (bible of European bluebloods) and some of the most brilliant matches have been forged between the noblesse of French perfumes and the super-rich U.S. industrial powers and conglomerates.

Financial fidelity seems just as fickle as the romantic kind, so finding out who is with whom can be almost as tricky as a gossip columnist sniffing out the latest jet-set split. When the links are eventually traced, one discovers some combinations every bit as original as the Texas cattle baron's daughter and the son of the French duke.

The heady scents of Yves Saint-Laurent's exotic Opium, Y. Rive Gauche and his latest launch, the rose-based Paris as well as his Kouros for men, for example, are owned by the more prosaic U.S. corporation, Sephora through its subsidiary, Charles of the Ritz.

Karl Lagerfeld's best-selling Chloé, K.L. and Lagerfeld for Men, belong to conglomerate Eli Lilly, by way of its offshoot, Elizabeth Arden, which also markets the spin-off fragrance from the English classic, Burberry. A.H. Robins controls the Caron perfumes: Nocturne, Infini, Fleurs de Rocaille, Eau de Caron and Caron for Men, among others while Pierre Balmain's feline belongs to Revlon along with other Balmain perfumes. Jolie Madame, Miss Balmain, Vert Vert, Monsieur Balmain and Etoile. Also sheltering under the Revlon umbrella are the products of Jeanne Gattineau.

American Cynamid may seem an unlikely mate, image-wise, but along with its subsidiary Shulton, famous as makers of perennial Old Spice, it harbors Parfums Prestige International — the Pierre Cardin perfume company with its Cardin, Choc, Paradise and Pierre Cardin for Men, and American designer Geoffrey Beene's Grey Flannel. The U.S. giant, Pfizer owns Coty and thus L'Aimant, Quotidienne, Cordons Vert and Eau de Chypre.

Paloma Picasso's alliance with Warner Communications subsidiary Warner Cosmetics for her new perfume named after herself, is perhaps more in the glamorous Hollywood tradition of an Aly Khan-Rita Hayworth romance. Warner's perfume stable also includes the thoroughbred Gloria Vanderbilt scent and Ralph Lauren's Polo, Chaps, Lauren and Tuxedo.

Like some blue-blooded family trees, corporate marriages and takeovers can become complex. The French beauty group Orlane and its toilet waters, Fleur for women and Derrick for men, and Jean d'Alret, with Ecusson and Princesse, are owned by the U.S. corporation Norton Simon, which also owns cosmetic firm Max Factor and the perfume of the New York designer Halston.

Carita, the Frubourg Saint-Honore hair salon started by the legendary Carita sisters, Rosy and

American Work and Play Clothes Provide Profitable Design Inspiration

By Hebe Dorsey

NEW YORK — America has a fashion — it is Americana — that reflects a casual, relaxed way of dressing, like wearing sneakers with evening wear or ski clothes to the office.

People all over the world have been dressing this way without quite realizing that jeans and sneakers, jumpsuits and down vests, lumber jackets and windbreakers, Indian ribbon skirts and moccasins all come from American folklore and the working class traditions.

Button-down shirts with striped ties, crew-neck sweaters, tweed jackets with fatigues and penny loafers — also known as the prep school look — belong to the American university campus. The country club look is something else again. It is the mass revenge of conservative businessmen who all week have had to go around in white or pale blue shirts, dark suits, black socks and black shoes. Come the weekend, they fall into the other extreme and adopt the brightest and wildest color combinations, such as Kelly green pants or those in outlandish plaids or prints, orange Lacoste shirts, stockingless Gucci loafers, navy blazers and ascots or club ties.

Sports and health are the latest influences from the United States, resulting in all kinds of garb for athletics, the locker room or the dance studio, such as leotards, jogging suits, running shoes and ballet dancers' leg warmers. Next week Jane Fonda will show workout clothes designed by Theoni Aldredge, who designed the costumes for Broadway's "La Cage aux Folles." "A Chorus Line," "Dreamgirls" and "42nd Street." All these looks have different, fresh and more casual connotations, a specific, often outdoor flavor which has a special appeal to the young.

Unconsciously, they may be sensitive to the fact that these clothes are not designed with an artistic purpose, as European clothes often are. In fact, they were not "designed" at all. They grew out of functional needs and then became fashionable. Some of this can be had in all its intact, unadorned and rustic glory at L.L. Bean, an old house in Freeport, Maine, specializing in basic sports equipment and no-nonsense country clothes. Foreign designers also discovered the L.L. Bean catalogue and started copying from it.

The United States also has its own indigenous designers, including such legends as Claire McCardell, Bonnie Cashin and Norman Norrell, who developed the so-called "American Look" — basically simple and pared-down, any occasion clothes, both casual and easy-fitting and geared to the independent American woman. U.S. stores heavily promote American designers, but in recent years, foreign labels — Italian, French and

now Japanese — have been gaining ground. Bergdorf-Goodman has specialized in the best of Milan designers while Selma Weiser, owner of five Charivari stores (soon to be six with a new one on 57th Street) built up a \$10-million business mostly by exploiting avant garde foreign talent, with the accent lately on the Japanese.

Not so at Lord & Taylor, which, to this day, is noted for pushing the American image and heritage. "We're an American store which flowers in bringing forth young American talents," Catherine di Montezomolo, the store's vice president and fashion director, said. "We buy from Europe, we buy from the Far East, we buy from all over, but we put our emphasis on American designers. It started in the '40s," she added, "when Dorothy Shaver was president of the store. She encouraged everyone to promote and develop talented American designers which resulted in the introduction of Claire McCardell, Bonnie Cashin, Sally Victor, Tom Brigrance, Luis Estevez, Vera Maxwell, Ann Fogarty, John Weitz, Rudi Gernreich, Donald Brooks and Bill Blass."

And in 1945, according to the fashion director, the store even copyrighted the expression "The American Look," defining it as, among other things, "that proud air of independence, that fresh, shining look."

For women seeking that look, there is an area at Lord & Taylor where 90 percent of the merchandise (designed exclusively for this store) in a rustic, atmosphere set off by cozy pine wood and copper, spinning wheel and area rugs. The store also regularly promotes the Americana look through romantic and deliberately folkloric images. "Once a year, we have a big promotion when we salute one area of America or another," Mrs. di Montezomolo said. "We've had the Gibson girl, Nantucket and Santa Fe. This year, it was Newport — its gracious coaching tradition, tea dances, marvelous, romantic white

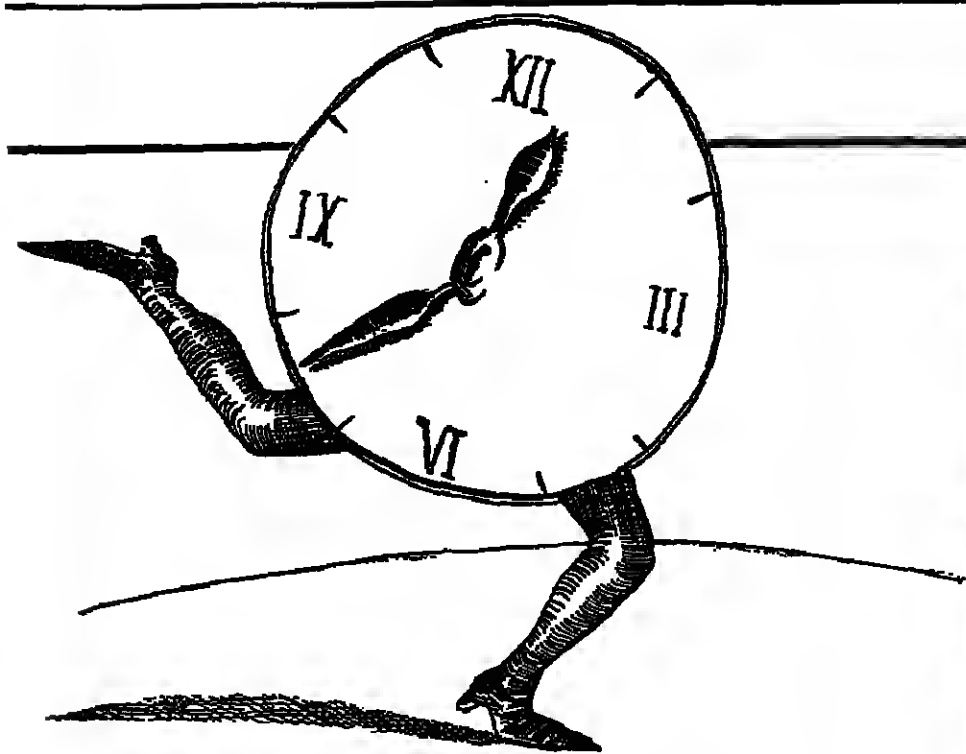


Ralph Lauren recreates shades of the Old West.



Catherine di Montezomolo.





FISHER 83

## A Variety of Self-Improvement Courses Are Being Sandwiched into Lunchtime

By David Hinkley  
NEW YORK — Considering that "Let's have lunch" has become the most insincere phrase in all of America, surpassing such perennial favorites as "I love your dress" and "I'll still respect you in the morning," it isn't too surprising that lunch itself has also become a victim of a society that cannot keep up with its own obsessions.

Lunch traditionally is the happiest of meals. Breakfast ends before you are awake, dinner is when you hear what went wrong with someone else's day. But lunch, in the classic sense, is the day's first untroubled breath of air, the blissful interlude when the figures on your desk can go uncalculated, the words unedited, the phones unanswered. To be coldly objective about it, the lure of lunch is the one and only reason that 90 percent of U.S. workers don't quit their jobs every single morning.

Today, however, lunch is an endangered species. Like the blue-spotted salamander and the Colorado prairie dog, it may be unable to survive in a society that kills less by willful design than by simple neglect.

What is happening, simply, is this: Everyone seems to have discovered so many things they want to do, from aerobic gourmet cooking to dressing for success to programming software that will perform plastic surgery, that they are running out of time in which to do them. A microwave oven may save a few minutes at dinner, but it does not necessarily add up to an extra 60 minutes every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, which may be the only time the local night school offers that course on "How to Make Your Christmas Presents Out of Scrap Lumber and Dog Fur."

Thus the U.S. work force has spent the last several years in a desperate search for spare time, and what it has found is lunchtime, which has now become, lamentably, just one more time to be filled in on a day planner.

You think this sounds alarming? Another case of a boy crying "Lunch"? Well, consider that lunch business in New York restaurants has declined enough this year that owners lobbied for a city crackdown on hot dog vendors in midtown. Now sidewalk hot dogs simmer in auto exhaust, frankly, are not going to displace Le Cirque in anyone's gourmet notebook; what their popularity indicates is a growing demand for food that people can grab quickly and eat on the run.

And where are they running to? Well, their shrinks, of course, and their hairdressers and their tennis partners, and all the other service people and women that even normal people sometimes have to see at noon. But that is only the beginning; here are just a few of the other possibilities around New York:

• **Barney's.** This is the famous store where little boys are taken for their first good suit graduation, communion, bar mitzvah, the reading of their rich grandfather's will. Later in life, when they have become executives who barely have the time to dress for success, Barney's offers them an appointment service. At the designated hour a salesman and tailor will be waiting, along with a selection of favorite styles from a favorite manufacturer. And when do they make these appointments? Well, lunch is a popular time, says a Barney's spokesman, who suggests a customer might purchase, say, two suits and accessories in the time formerly reserved for two martinis and a cold beer.

• **Sports Training Institute.** Jane Fonda and Billie Jean King are two of the famous clients at this therapeutic gym on East 49th Street, where the elite meet to sweat. But whether you are famous or not, you can get a complete skeletal-muscular evaluation here on your lunch hour. The Cyber and other futuristic-looking machines not only measure heart rate, but can pinpoint exactly which muscles are working how hard, and consequently, indicate which therapeutic programs can put you in proper tune. This often involves regular sessions with the machines or the therapists at STI, which is why at midday the place is crammed full of workers who want to run 10-kilometer (6-

mile) races or simply fit into their Adolfs again.

• **Henri Bendel.** On the sixth floor of this chic shop on 57th Street, you can spend your lunch hour having teeth ground down for capping, or whatever. Or you can have them cleaned. Be honest, now: If you could make up a wish list of everything in the whole world you would like to do during lunchtime, how far down would dental work be?

• **"Peking Duck."** Not eating it for lunch. Learning to cook it for dinner. That is the name of a course at Kitcheo Privileges Culinary Center, a Long Island cooking school, and it is only one among dozens of food courses available between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M. ("Microwave Meals in Minutes," for instance, is a two-hour course.) And who else to those old-timers and purists who feel the highest calling of midday food is to be eaten rather than studied?

• **A concert.** Now the idea of a musical interlude during lunch sounds fairly normal. But talking to some of the patrons of the regular lunchtime concert series (noon-12:45 p.m.) at St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn makes it clear that there is something else going on here.

"I work on Wall Street, so I sneak out early and take a subway over here (a 10-minute ride) to get a seat," Thomas Berry said. "If I leave the second it's over, I get back on time. The thing is, I live in New Jersey and I don't like to stay in the city late at night to see concerts, so this way I feel like I'm getting my culture in."

There are so many ways to spend lunch now, in fact — at the Morris town, New Jersey, and other suburban YMCAs, the hardest activity to crack at lunch is the basketball game — that a visitor from Mars could be forgiven for assuming that the goal of lunchtime is to make going back to work seem like a breeze.

To be blunt, the prognosis for lunch is not good. But it is not all over yet. It will not be all over until one of the learning centers offers, between 11:30 A.M. and 1:30 P.M., a course titled "How To Have Lunch."

jersey separates. But he believes it is his voluminous, A-line, leather coat in dark chocolate, with a deep back pleat in black (retailing for \$2,375 at Bergdorf Goodman) that most represents the Ricci look in clothes. "My clothes are organic; they develop as I do. I'm totally unpredictable and I'm constantly evolving. Designers have to," he said. "After all, the only constant about fashion is change."

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Stephen Sprouse's graffiti prints and fluorescent Day-Glo colors already epitomize the futuristic look Ricci predicts for next year. Like Ricci, Sprouse's interest in fashion evolved out of other art forms — specifically silkscreening, photography and computer art. "Computers are great for prints," he said, as is graffiti. With a thick black marker, he scribbles on a black roll of paper, "stream of consciousness stuff," then he silkscreens it onto the fabric. His inspiration comes from street kids. "They have a real creative way of putting things together" — and music — "I'm into rock 'n' roll."

Sprouse, 30, wearing a sleeveless black tunic and a black bandanna wrapped around straggly hair, looks like a rock musician from London's West End. He hails from Ohio. He had a precocious start as a Bill Blass apprentice at the age of 12; he became Blass' assistant after dropping out of the Rhode

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"My designs have gotten better since the early days. They're simpler now," he said.

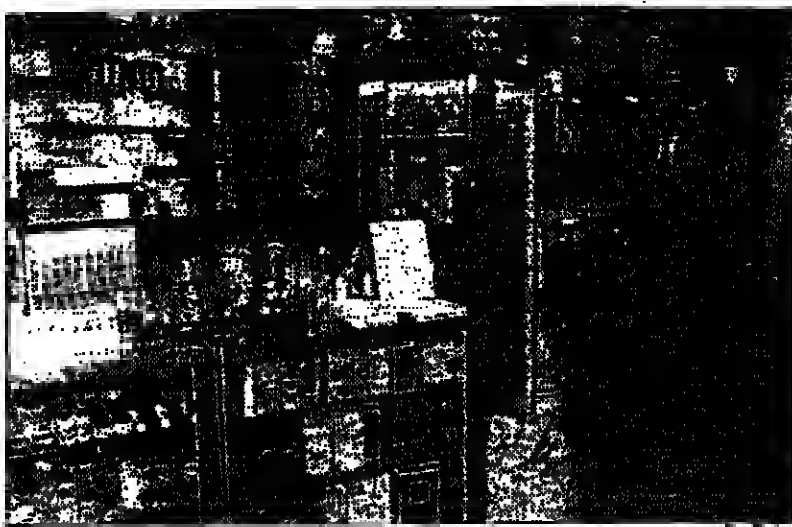
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## U.S. FASHION

### Boyd, Cambridge Chemists: Classic American Drugstores



Cambridge Chemists has classic, contemporary products.



Trying before buying at Boyd Chemists.

By Lesley Nonkin  
NEW YORK — Where do Brooke Shields, Sylvester Stallone, and Nancy Kissinger buy their favorite shampoo? Where in the United States can Diana, princess of Wales, find her exclusive perfume if she were suddenly to run off while visiting the First Family at the White House. Where did Jacqueline Onassis first show her daughter Caroline how to put on makeup?

Why, at the great American drugstore of course. That all-American potpourri of pharmacy, beauty parlor and bright light for gathering social moths is an institution that has become as common to daily life in the United States as the common cold. And, at some of the more exclusive drugstores — like Boyd's on Madison Avenue or Cambridge Chemists on East 65th Street — a customer can also find special "customized" or "compounded" prescriptions, headache powders imported from England, and beauty balms exotic enough to tempt a pirate.

The drugstore idea is so popular in fact, that at one point in the late 1960s some enterprising Francophiles kidnapped the concept and tried ransoming it back to New Yorkers under the pretentious title of "Le Drugstore." America did not buy this French facade, a chic 64th Street entrance that combined soda fountain, restaurant and exclusive cosmetics and toiletries shop.

Today, only the truest U.S. brand of drugstore remains. Whether it is a giant sprawling discount warehouse in suburbia packed with everything from hot pads to hula hoops, or the chic city niche replete with stardust (as in eye shadows and blushers), these drugstores are the places to go to shop and often just to be seen.

Here is a look at two of the most famous in New York:

• **Boyd Chemists, 655 Madison Avenue.** The air is thick with the smell of expensive face powder and perfume. Silver and gold hair combs glister on the counters, while exotically dressed women in Maude Frizon pumps carry wicker baskets heaped with expensive-looking trinkets.

This is the Studio 54 of the drugstore circuit where customers have been known to queue outside during blizzards and blackouts, where Cher or Diana Ross can be caught

almost any time having their make-up done at the beauty bar, where Paul Newman creates such a stir that he has to leave while another celebrity waits helplessly at the next counter asking, "Has anyone ever heard of Mel Brooks?"

It is also a store where major cosmetics companies like Estée Lauder have business charge accounts for purposes of — rumor has it — remaining *au courant*.

his brother bought a little store called Boyd's Chemists (their family had been in the pharmaceutical business). They added an eight-foot food counter. In the 1940s they expanded next door and enlarged the counter; at 33 seats, with a kitchen and a chef, Boyd's soda fountain became the largest in New York. By 1960, both brothers, who loved traveling in Europe for pleasure, found that they were bringing

about the competition's latest private collection of colors — and where sales clerks never bat an eyelash if a customer decides to drop \$500 for eyeshadows, because in fact, that is really nothing. One legendary shopper is known to have purchased \$3,000 for her cosmetic necessities in one day.

One can purchase imported mirrors that go up to five magnifications, with background lighting, for those who find it hard to apply makeup while wearing glasses. There is a gold-plated toothbrush for \$10, a French hairbrush with four bristles for \$125, or the newest fad, the Tek, an antistatic hairbrush imported from Italy with wooden pegs for bristles. Customers can choose any one of a dozen or more unusual atomizers and Li-moges pillboxes. For the fastidious male there is a \$350 shaving brush made of natural badger bristles or a moustache comb.

What really makes Boyd's special? In part, it is the special Madison Avenue location that puts it in the center of some of New York's chicest shopping. But it also has history.

Boyd's began to establish a reputation as a leading supplier of imported cosmetics and toiletries in the 1930s, when Albert Fader and

home so many unusual items for the store that it became the place for imported beauty products.

The fountain was phased out to allow room for more cosmetic space. "A lot of people didn't like having their makeup done with waitresses screaming for extra burgers," Mr. Fader said.

Today, Boyd's franchises include counters in leading stores in several U.S. cities including Denver, Pittsburgh and Chicago. By next year the Faders hope to have expanded the basement in the New York store into a full skin treatment center.

Of course, if all a customer needs is a bottle of aspirin it can be found at the pharmacy in back. That incidental department that accounts for less than 18 percent of the business is an area that the Faders nonetheless keep around for sentimental reasons. "We'll never phase it out," Mr. Fader said. "The customers just love it. The second, third, fourth generations come in just to show friends where they've always had their prescriptions filled."

But for now, if its shopping for umbrellas and makeup side by side with Ragsdale Welch, or buying Rock Hudson's favorite fragrance (word has it he likes Aramis) then

just what the name suggests, an old English apothecary shop. While it is not likely that a client would have to visit with Dustin Hoffman (a loyal customer) for a seat in one of the two old schoolhouse chairs up front, it is possible to wait in line behind Jacqueline Onassis or Barbara Walters to have a prescription filled.

Concerned Angliophiles will find that Cambridge Chemists is the answer to their dignified dreams. The old wooden cabinets are filled with every legendary Floris perfume, bath essence, soap, powder, potpourri jar and pomander (Cambridge Chemists is the sole U.S. distributor for Floris). And, the

Boyd's is the place to stop. If it's a full consultation (\$30 with an appointment, \$25 without — the money goes toward the purchase of a makeup chart and the recommended cosmetics), it's best to book early. Some of Boyd's cosmetics are so popular they are harder to reserve than a rent-a-car. And once the appointment is made there is always the possibility that the magic transformation could occur with Donna Summers on one side and Linda Evans on the other.

Cambridge Chemists, 21 East 65th Street. If one finds bright fluorescent lights and glistening mirrors offensive then Cambridge Chemists can be a pleasant oasis of tranquility. The drugstore is calm and dark, filled with quaint glass cabinets holding antique vials filled with liquids of every hue. Here and there heart-shaped sachet pillows covered with laces or pillows filled with exotic herbs that release scents to induce sleep can be found.

In fact, Cambridge Chemists is

collection also includes the special fragrance compounded in honor of the British royal couple, "Wedding Bouquet."

There also are special collections of toiletries and cosmetics that bear the royal warrant, an insignia that guarantees an item was chosen for use by the British royal family. There is for instance, a collection of hair lotions, after shaves, men's colognes, shaving mirrors and nail brushes from G.F. Trumper, the official court barber and maker of line and soaps and cosmetics from the company that supplied the queen with her first lipstick at age 12.

This drugstore also offers a variety of vitamins and headache powders imported from Paris and London. This is also one of the last pharmacies on the East Coast of the United States to compound prescriptions to suit individual needs. Most prescriptions now are filled with ready-made products.

Royal Warrant items are sold at Cambridge Chemists.

Through every second customer in Cambridge Chemists seems to have a British accent, the tie is loose. Joseph Polcar, vice-president and Marcus Ross, president said the name was chosen quite accidentally for the great sound to the ear. "Having that name," Mr. Polcar said, "people started coming in asking for all kinds of British items from vitamins to headache powders; 95 percent of what you see on the shelves today are items that were asked for by well-traveled customers who live in New York and found certain products were not available here. They made Cambridge Chemists what it is today."

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## New Names, Fresh Ideas Add Zest to U.S. Fashion Scene

By Diana Fong  
NEW YORK — Stephen Sprouse's collection is punk rock. Danny Noble's look is "easy" sportswear. Robert Molnar is a classicist, and Todd Ricci refuses to be typecast. The attitudes may differ, out each of these designers brings a fresh look to fashion that is an expression of his own personality and lifestyle.

Todd Ricci, a former actor and singer, is primarily known as a shoe designer under the label Vittorio Ricci. He has gone into ready-to-wear this fall, starting a line of wool

jersey separates. But he believes it is his voluminous, A-line, leather coat in dark chocolate, with a deep back pleat in black (retailing for \$2,375 at Bergdorf Goodman) that most represents the Ricci look in clothes. "My clothes are organic; they develop as I do. I'm totally unpredictable and I'm constantly evolving. Designers have to," he said. "After all, the only constant about fashion is change."

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Noble's separates — baggy trousers, wide-open skirts, tunics, jumpers and roomy jackets with deep front pockets that are "big enough to fit a sandwich" — are



Alternative fashion by Stephen Sprouse and Danny Noble.

scaled down for the smaller woman. Says Annette Noble, "Anne Klein and Adrienne Vittadini came closest to our clothing philosophy, but their price range was too expensive and too tall." Noble's collection is in the \$100-200 price range.

Noble, an assistant to Bill Gibb in London before he came to the United States in 1980 to design sportswear for Albert Nipon, started his own business last year. "Nipon was geared toward an older, more conservative woman, and we wanted to create a style we believed

in," he said. Noble's basic patterns, such as two-tone plaids in blue and black and grey and black, and his solids in neutral colors are "easy to match, easy to personalize — there's the freedom to inject one's own personal style and be creative." Noble uses masculine fabrics and disapproves that the boxiness of his shoulder line also gives his clothes a very sensual — it's within each woman to be feminine," he said.

For Robert Molnar, and elegant, classic style reflects a twist of hu-

mor. "I laugh at what I do," said Molnar, 27. There are counter details, such as the subtle pattern on a silk fabric — "a nuclear warning sign, but only I know that." There will be a flowing silk tulle blouse with knife pleats, a hand-stitched pin-tuck. And there are surprises, such as dark colors with bright accents, such as the black school dress with a splash of turquoise. The asymmetry of his designs were inspired from offbeat furniture. He has created a hip-hugging knit dress with only one sleeve and a dress with two welt pockets, a hori-

zontal slit on the right and a vertical slit on the left. The Molnar look has always been elegant, but only a few years ago, he was selling off-the-peg "paper clothing" in junior sizes, using polypropylene fabric. "A joke," he said. The happlazzed way he started out as a fashion designer is also "a joke."

"All I know about fashion was the name Halston," he said. "I knew nothing about collections and seasons. I thought selling clothes was like selling dishwashers."

Americans in Pa

By Barbara M...

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# U.S. FASHION



Susan Moncur.

Catherine de Castelbajac.

Rosalind Andrews.

Frances Stein.

Marian McEvoy.

Catherine Cole.

Mia Marquise, Dori Davis, Margarita Blanc and Cari Duque.

## CONTRIBUTORS

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## Americans in Paris Live Their Creative Fantasies in World of French Fashion

By Barbara MacLaurin

PARIS—Americans working in fashion in Paris are getting rich. Rich in experience that is.

The luxury many enjoy most in France is working in a more relaxed, seemingly less commercial atmosphere where creativity comes first, business second. This does not mean that after a time of artistic freedom, they will not be happy to go home to work and earn a lot more money. Still, the longer one stays the harder it is to go back.

"Go back?" said Vicky Tiel, looking surprised. "How could I? My store is here." The staunchly feminine American designer no one ever thinks of as American noted: "I've never worked in the States, my parents came from Europe. I grew up in Washington, D.C., which is not like the rest of the country—every four years all your neighbors change."

When she came to France 20 years ago it was just to learn couture so she could go to Hollywood and dress the stars. Instead, the French came to her. Raquel Welch, Julie Christie, Romy Schneider and Elizabeth Taylor, who in 1968 gave her the money to open a boutique in Saint Germain des Pres.

"We're just as energetic here as anywhere else, only our hours are different, more civilized. We don't start before 10 A.M., take at least an hour for lunch, then work until 7 P.M. We take time for pleasure. Ask a French person to choose between a vacation and an extra half a million dollars in business, the vacation will win."

Give American fashion photographer Mike Yavel the choice between going home after 20 years in Paris and staying forever—no problem, he is staying. Yavel leads a double life as an assistant to Sarah Moon, the photographer known for her romantic editorial style, and as an independent photographer whose work has been appearing more and more in French fashion magazines. "I've never had the impulse to work in the States, maybe the idea frightens me, there are so many photographers there, and I'd have to stay a while. My home is here, friends, love, everything," he said.

Pamela Hanson agrees, but after four years of photographing beauty and fashion in Paris, she wants to be in New York. She said the work in Paris is more fun, more creative, less commercial and more artistic, but she wants to compete with the top people such as Richard Avedon, William Penn and Alfred Elgort—and make a lot of money.

She grew up in Switzerland where her parents still live, then went to school in Colorado and on to New York to work as a photographer's assistant. There, she met Alfred Elgort who told her, "Paris is the place to start."

Catherine Cole is the art director of the trendy magazine, Jardin des Modes. "I came here (in May) because I wanted more creative work published and to get a different perspective than cornfields and New York City," she said, referring to her native Iowa and two years in Manhattan working for Vogue and Mademoiselle. "In New York a lot is done just for the money. It's more calm here; nothing is a matter of life and death, no one is on time, everyone is laid back."

She thinks the attitude could be contagious. She soon may go to Japan to work, but she could get attached and stay. She has already

changed a little. "I think about what I wear more, even going to the grocery store. Sometimes after I've thrown something on in the morning I'll look in the mirror later and feel embarrassed. 'I want to go home and change. Especially after seeing the ready-to-wear collections, Chanel and Saint Laurent, you start to fantasize about the maid coming in to help you dress, the chauffeur waiting outside. You get these sort of ideas, the bourgeoisie isn't dead here.'"

Neither is the height of sophistication, which is why Marian McEvoy has never thought of moving back to California where she was born. She has worked in Paris for eight years as a fashion journalist and also, more recently, as assistant to Serge Lutens who creates beauty images, makeup, and a perfume for the Japanese cosmetic firm Shiseido.

"Human behavior is put up to such a sophisticated level here, no one slaps you on the back, the French don't hang loose; they're self-contained, dignified." What about their tempers? "Almost as bad as mine. How can you go through life always in a good mood, you would have to be a turkey."

She added that now arranging four bouquets of flowers is as important to writing a great story. Going back to New York for the first time in four years, for New

Year's Eve, she is not sure what she will find or how New Yorkers will find her. "Europe is always thought of as old fashioned; maybe I'll feel like a dinosaur."

When Susan Moncur goes back to New York people say she talks funny, she feels like a displaced person after living and modeling in Paris for 14 years, working with Serge Lutens and Sarah Moon among others. She is writing a book about her love/hate relationship with fashion and modeling. "Sometimes it reads like the journal of someone having a nervous breakdown. I would have gone back if I hadn't started falling in love with French men. Now I am at a turning point. I want to go back, but people keep asking me to model here and I can't refuse because the money is so good. And I think you're always appreciated more where you're not from. Americans are naive, they're appreciated for that. The French are very sophisticated and even after all these years I can't figure them out."

The French had trouble figuring Rosalind Andrews out. After modeling for two years in Paris she said they could not believe she was the one writing those fashion stories for the Khaleej Times, an English language newspaper in the Gulf.

Dori Davis and Mia Marquis, who both work at Chloé in the press service department are look-

ing at things philosophically. They are going to miss the "creativity first" side of fashion which has given Paris its prestige, they agree, but fashion is also the serious, profitable, business Americans think of it as. And there are so many opportunities in New York. And their work permits are going to expire soon. Two more Americans, Cari Duque and Margarita Blanc, work in the export and licensing departments at Chloé. The U.S. is the house's most important export market and so it helps to understand the American mentality, they believe. From working regularly with U.S. retailers who prefer the less extreme, more "commercial" looks out of the collections they have come to realize that American career women are wary of being too avant garde lest they not be taken seriously. They do not like to be noticed at work and avoid looking too feminine.

"Working women in France don't wear Brooks Brothers suits, don't dress like men," Catherine de Castelbajac, the American wife of designer Jean-Charles de Castelbajac, said. "I wonder if it wouldn't be better if they did," she added. "My mother-in-law (president of the company that manufactures her son's clothes) wears only pants, choosing them mainly from the men's collection and she gives a very strong impression."

Catherine de Castelbajac met her

## Licensing: The Base Supporting Empires

PARIS—Almost everyone knows that Bill Blass makes fabulous evening clothes and great dinner suits and that his chubby double-winged initials appear on everything from sheets to boxes of fancy chocolates. But do they know that it is really "Bill Blass jeans" that supports the BB empire?

His couture line may create the hoopla in the fashion press but it is the licensee that mean big business.

"Lots of people have \$32 for jeans," Gail Levenstein, vice-president, Blass Inc. director for Blass, said. "But not \$5,000 for a dress."

The same goes for Calvin Klein. His grand entrance gowns with four-figure price tags may turn up on the covers of the hottest fashion magazines and the chicest parties in town, sometimes in embarrassing pairs. But it is the jeans that keep Calvin's own closet packed with expensive "low chic" muscle shirts and denim. "From a pure volume standpoint, jeans are the largest segment of the business that carries the Calvin Klein name," David Salz, vice-president and director of licensing for Klein, said. "And, if one dissected our products (there are 14 worldwide licenses in all), you would find that we represent the largest volume in each classification in the industry."

In fact, for almost any U.S. designer today, it is the license agreements that keep their empires afloat allowing them the luxury of dabbling artistically in their couture lines without too much fear that a misplaced ruffle, a hastily chosen color, will send them back to the starting line.

And, as the number of designer licensees proliferates, the financial importance of the ready-to-wear lines decreases significantly—or, so says Laughlin Barker, president of Perry Ellis International. "The Perry Ellis sportswear division used to represent 80 percent of our business. Now, it represents 40 percent of our volume—though it accounts for the largest division, since it is the first and still is. Meanwhile, Perry Ellis, with 12 worldwide licensees is hard at work on a fragrance that will hit the stores in the spring of 1985, men's and women's cosmetics, body treatments, and the most promising licensee of all—sheets by Martex—due in the stores this fall. Mr. Barker projects the sheet business to be the largest grossing licensee over all."

Another new entry in the lucrative designer home furnishings business is Ralph Lauren—with a collection that includes four styles of home decor for dinnerware, table-top, bed and bath linens,

wall coverings, blankets, rugs—that will deluge the stores in two years, but has already pre-booked \$40 million wholesale for the first year. His men's wear division, the largest with a volume of \$120 million, already accounts for 25 percent to 30 percent of the company's volume and keeps his black Porsche running at top speed.

Peter Stern, president of Polo/Ralph Lauren Fashions, Inc. fondly calls the menswear licensee "very profitable." And it is only one of 25 of his licenses. What to look forward to in fall 1984? Ralph Lauren athletic footwear, children's shoes and scarves.

Only at Anne Klein and Geoffrey Beene do the sportswear divisions comprise the largest income volumes. "The ready-to-wear is most financially viable," Dexter Levy, head of licensing at Anne Klein, said. "And the licensee that relate to clothes except for jeans—do best, too. Almost 50 percent of our income is from ready-to-wear." Next in line of importance—bags and belts by Calderon that have done exceptionally well since their inception 15 years ago.

At Geoffrey Beene, "one of the leaders in the couture," J. Stanley Tucker, executive vice-president and chief operations officer, said. He also said that the three top licensees are the designer's fragrance for men—Grey Flannel—the moderately priced Beene Bag ready-to-wear division and the shoes produced by Andrew Geller. In a market that many designers call "disappointing," Beene's perfume "has been growing dramatically for the last couple of years" Mr. Tucker said. He attributed the success to the successful packaging that Beene designed himself before it became a licensee. Beene's latest endeavor, available this January, will be telephones. "He felt he could improve the design of the telephone because it doesn't have to be an ugly instrument that just sits there," Mr. Tucker said.

If after all this, designers with their dozens of licensees seem like spiders spinning filaments of "good taste" into every crevice of our lives—think again. The possibilities for licensees are endless, and there are many they have turned down. What would the world be like if designers had said "yes" to dotting initials on such offers as: Ralph Lauren cheese or automotive parts, Calvin Klein records and birthday cards, Perry Ellis motorcycles and bicycles, Anne Klein nutritional foods, wines, and chewing gum or Bill Blass coffins.

—LESLEY NONKIN

Polo for Men

A man's fragrance from American designer Ralph Lauren





## Free Election In Iran Urged By Bazargan

Leaders of Regime Claim He Serves Interests of U.S.

By Paul Eddle

Reuters

TEHRAN — A former Iranian prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, has caused a political storm in Iran by charging that freedom is restricted and calling for guarantees that next year's general elections will be free and fair.

Revolutionary leaders have accused him and his Freedom Movement of Iran of insulting the Islamic Republic and serving the interests of the United States.

Mr. Bazargan was Iran's first prime minister after the Islamic revolution of February 1979, but he resigned over the seizure of the U.S. Embassy by militant students four years ago Friday.

After languishing in the political wilderness, he reappeared in August, still a member of parliament, with a speech to the assembly declaring that opposition in Iran was muted and calling for measures to ensure that the general elections due to be held in February or March will be free.

The speaker of parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, declared that the fact that Mr. Bazargan had been able to criticize the authorities in a parliamentary debate broadcast live on radio proved political free-



Mehdi Bazargan

dom existed in Iran. But when the Freedom Movement tried to organize a political meeting on the elections last Friday, a crowd attacked the movement's offices in central Tehran.

The interior minister, Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri, said later that security forces had moved in to clear the crowd as soon as possible and accused the Freedom Movement of having been provocative.

Mr. Nateq-Nuri told the newspaper Islamic Republic that he had refused the Freedom Movement permission to hold its meeting because he feared it would lead to clashes similar to the riots that had involved supporters and opponents of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who was removed from office in 1981.

## Ivory Coast's President Appears to Have Built Enduring Institutions

By Clifford D. May  
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — One day late last month, a gleaming white Concorde suddenly appeared in the skies over this West African capital. When it landed at Port-Bouet Airport a few minutes later, a small man in a buff-colored three-piece suit emerged and descended the steps to a long red carpet.

Columns of soldiers and sailors froze to attention. A military band began to play, a cheering crowd waved small orange, white and green flags, and a television announcer, his voice trembling, proclaimed: "The president is here! The president has arrived!"

In almost any other African country, such pomp to welcome back the head of state from a trip abroad might be viewed as an exercise in self-aggrandizement.

But here in the Ivory Coast, there appeared to be at least two justifications for the fuss. For one, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny is the George Washington of this nation, the man who has led it from independence through 13 years of stability and relative prosperity. For another, it had been nearly five months since Mr. Houphouët-Boigny had last set foot on his home soil.

In May, the president went off

on a kind of extended working vacation during which he held talks with many of the most influential men and women in the United States, Britain and France. Few if any modern leaders have left their homelands for so long. "Few would dare to," said a senior Nigerian diplomat.

Government spokesmen here do not deny that the president's prolonged absence was a bit unusual, but they stress that, above all, it should be viewed as a sign of the Ivory Coast's maturity.

"The fact that things didn't fall apart while he was away demonstrates that we have some institutions that actually work," said Maurice L. Oulla, a Ministry of Information official. "It shows that we can manage without him."

The prospect of having to manage without Mr. Houphouët-Boigny has become a subject of concern in this nation of 8.6 million people. On Oct. 18, the president turned 78 (some believe he is, in fact, a few years older), and no one can say what would happen if he were to pass from the scene.

According to the constitution adopted three years ago, the vice president is next in line in the event of the president's death or disability. But there is no vice president now and there will not be one until elections are held in 1985.

"We are Africans, so we are optimistic," said Mr. Oulla. "We think our leader will be here at least until 1985. We trust the old man. He will find a solution for us."

Trusting the "old man," as he is affectionately called, became a habit in the Ivory Coast long ago. Born into a wealthy farming family in the village of Yamoussoukro, recently designated to become the country's new capital, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was trained as a doctor and moved into politics in the 1940s, first as the founder of an agricultural union and then as one of the founders of the Ivory Coast Democratic Assembly, the leading pre-independence party in French West Africa.

After World War II, he spent more than a decade in France as



President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast having a meeting with President Ronald Reagan in June.

the Ivory Coast's representative in parliament and for almost three years he served as a minister in the French government. The Ivory Coast, which was established as a French protectorate in 1842 and then became part of the Federation of French West Africa in 1904 and an autonomous republic within the French Community in 1958, became independent in 1960.

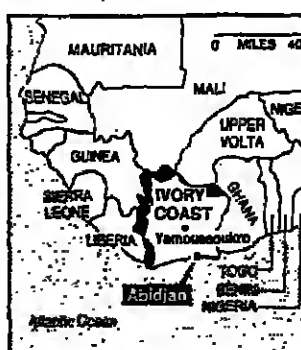
Mr. Houphouët-Boigny, unlike some African leaders of the time, was a moderate both in word and deed, and at no time was he a critic of French colonial rule. After independence, he encouraged a close relationship with France, a relationship that continues.

The president's critics, more easily found abroad than here, accuse him of being a neocolonialist. His supporters counter that one only need compare the standard of living in the Ivory Coast with that in African countries that pursued more "independent" paths to development to realize the wisdom of Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's policy.

The president has also maintained political control without turning the Ivory Coast into a police state. With few exceptions, disputes have been resolved through "dialogues" between the president, his senior advisers and those harboring grievances.

Many other political, ideological and tribal quarrels have been safely contained within the forum provided by the Democratic Party of the Ivory Coast, the country's only political grouping. "We are 60 tribes in this country," said Mr. Oulla. "Bringing them all together in one party gives us a certain cohesiveness."

Within the party, he added, there is relatively open and lively political discussion. Beginning in 1980,



Abidjan is due to be replaced by Yamoussoukro as the Ivory Coast's capital.

voters were presented with a choice of candidates in local elections, and many incumbents were defeated.

"There is a system to fit every stage of development," said Mr. Oulla. "This is what works best for us now."

No independent press presently exists here, but that government spokesmen say is only because no Ivory Coast citizen with the resources has been willing to make the investment. French, American and other newspapers and magazines are freely sold in the country.

The state-run press expresses the president's views. Fraternité-Matin, the daily newspaper, runs the president's "thought for the day" on the front page each morning, and the television news starts off in similar fashion every night.

Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's thoughts, however, hardly appear the stuff of which revolutionary books are made. A recent one read in part: "Being responsible to lead the country toward well-being and progress, I must put aside all demagoguery and speak only the truth."

## Muzorewa Is Reported To Start Hunger Strike In Prison In Zimbabwe

The Associated Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — The imprisoned former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, has gone on a hunger strike in his cell and authorities refuse to allow doctors to tend to his failing health, his son said Friday.

"We know from various sources that he's ill but we don't know what it is," Philemon Muzorewa said. "And no doctors have been permitted to see him. Nor has anyone else outside prison officers."

He said his father, 58, went on a hunger strike Monday, the day he was arrested by security police and taken to Goromonzi prison, about 20 miles (32 kilometers) east of Harare.

Philemon Muzorewa said he was launching a fund to pay for a legal campaign to free his father.

Meanwhile, Judge Charles Waddington ruled the detention order against the bishop was "invalid" after asserting that the stated reasons "were just not reflected" by the explanation that appeared in the Zimbabwe press.

This referred to charges by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in The Herald on Friday that Bishop Muzorewa was engaged in "clandestine activities" against the government.

However, authorities issued a new order before the appeal was heard, and the bishop remained in prison. Court sources said the new order gave Mr. Mugabe's reasons for the detention of the bishop.

Judge Waddington, in his judgment, said in view of the new order there might be a further application for his release.

The Rev. Ndabingi Shoko, founder of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, issued a statement Friday denouncing the state-controlled press, radio and television for "hiding the truth" about Bishop Muzorewa's imprisonment.

Bishop Muzorewa, who was prime minister of the eight-month Republic of Zimbabwe Rhodesia in 1979, has been accused by Mr. Mugabe of seeking help to destabilize

Zimbabwe during a recent visit to Israel.

Mr. Mugabe also charged that Bishop Muzorewa was engaged in "clandestine activities" with South Africa as well.

In response, Bishop Muzorewa last Saturday publicly denounced Mr. Mugabe's government as being "more oppressive" than previous white-minority governments or Israel or South Africa.

Bishop Muzorewa's United Methodist Church said Friday the bishop had booked a U.S. trip by way of South Africa next week because it was the shortest and cheapest route.

Bishop Muzorewa's administrative assistant, the Rev. John F. Mzimba, said in a statement the bishop had been due to attend a conference of United Methodist bishops in Palo Alto, California.

One of the leaders of the Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council, Walter Mzimba, called a new conference Friday to reject all government allegations against the bishop.

Mr. Mzimba said Bishop Muzorewa's detention meant that government was "steered out of its path" by the party.

The UANC has only 3 of the 100 seats in the House of Assembly but has been attracting increased support in recent months because of inflation, shortages and the slow pace of social reforms.

■ U.S. Is Concerned

In Washington, the State Department said Thursday "We are, of course, concerned about the arrest of a prominent political figure such as Bishop Muzorewa and will be following the matter closely," United Press International reported.

### Daily Telegraph Strike Ends

The Associated Press

LONDON — A strike at the Daily Telegraph by 600 telephone operators, secretaries and other clerical workers that stopped production in London on Thursday night, the newspaper reported.

## Angolan Rebels Block a Route Into Namibia

The Associated Press

OCHICANGO, Angola — South African-backed Angolan bush fighters have moved hundreds of miles across southern Angola, blocking the main infiltration route for guerrillas trying to wrest South-West Africa (Namibia) from South African rule.

The presence of fighters from Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in Cuneo province was confirmed last week. A reporter drove across the border at Ochicango, past South African soldiers patrolling in South-West Africa, to

a group of UNITA fighters standing a few hundred yards away in Angola.

South African military spokesmen had previously deflected questions about an expected expansion of UNITA activities in southern Angola.

Cuneo province is in the center of southern Angola, more than 150 miles (240 kilometers) west of strongholds in southeastern Kuando-Kubango province. A reporter drove across the border at Ochicango, past South African soldiers patrolling in South-West Africa, to

Guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) cross Cuneo province during the February-April rainy season, when they leave their Angolan camps to conduct sabotage raids in Owamboland in northern South-West Africa.

SWAPO draws most of its support from tribesmen in Owamboland, the main war zone since fighting began 17 years ago. The UNITA presence could force SWAPO to enter a narrow Owamboland corridor, perhaps less than 60 miles wide, or risk contact with UNITA.

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NYSE Most Actives										Dow Jones Averages										NYSE Index										AMEX Diaries										NASDAQ Index										AMEX Most Actives									



## ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

### Danger of Lending Cuts Is Breakdown In International Credit, Trade Slump

NEW YORK — Walter B. Wriston, chairman of Citicorp, files to quote a dictum of the economist G. Warren Nutter: "Good judgment comes from experience, and experience comes from bad judgment."

Banks, having lent prodigally to Latin American and other developing countries during the 1970s and early 1980s, are now scrambling to reduce their foreign exposure.

The Bank for International Settlements, whose members include the central banks of most major industrial countries, reported last month on the foreign loans of private banks during the second quarter of 1983. "For the first time since quarterly data began to be collected in 1963, the second-quarter figures showed only a very marginal growth of international bank activity."

Excluding the effects of exchange rates, banks in the industrial countries increased their loans to countries outside their own areas by less than half a percent in the second quarter. In current dollars, Western banks increased their assets in the developing countries by just \$6 billion in the April-June quarter of 1983, compared with an increase of \$67.1 billion in July-September 1982. And, allowing for inflation, the banks' foreign assets showed a small decline.

Although there are as yet no fresher official data, the downturn in lending to the Third World appears to have accelerated in the third quarter.

This outlook is intensifying the financial and economic problems of Brazil, Argentina and other developing countries. Their need to cover external deficits and finance economic development has been worsened by capital flight to the United States and other safe harbors.

Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, president of First Boston International and a former minister of energy of Peru, writing in the current issue of *Foreign Affairs*, said \$20 billion to \$25 billion left Mexico and Venezuela alone since 1981. While some of that money will stay abroad, Mr. Kuczynski suggests that more realistic exchange rates, political stability and a revival of domestic markets would begin to bring some of the capital back.

The financial markets in the United States and other Western countries have been remarkably calm in the face of the international debt crisis. This may be because the major banks, despite their heavy exposure in the debt-ridden developing countries, are not really in great jeopardy. They are protected by deposit insurance, by the recognition of regulators that, if necessary, accounting rules would be changed to protect them and by the expectation that their national central banks would rescue major banks to protect the system.

Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, told the American Bankers Association conference in Honolulu Oct. 10, "We have a strong safety net under our own banking system, as do other leading countries."

#### Banks Reminded of Role

But he did not want to be so reassuring as to make the banks neglectful of their continuing role as lenders to the developing countries. For he added that, however effective the central banks' help for banks would be "as a last resort," and however skillfully that fiscal and monetary policy might be conducted in a crunch, it would be an "illusion" to think that managers of big banks or small, domestic borrowers generally could "escape scot-free in the kind of environment implied by a breakdown of international credit flows."

All of this was aimed at making the bankers recognize the importance of restoring normal credit flows. "Grand plans set forth by some calling for massive injections of new governmental assistance and across-the-board forgiveness of some debt and interest simply are not negotiable," Mr. Volcker said.

Nevertheless, the bankers are cutting back their foreign lending to be on the safe side. And, with the central bank safety net intact, the real danger is not a collapse of the banking system but a breakdown of international credit and a trade recession.

The United States is especially affected by that threat, because its ratio of exports to developing countries outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries—31.8 percent in 1981—is higher than that of any industrial country.

"Our exports to these countries have fallen by 46 percent between the first half of 1981 and the first half of 1983," observes Edward L. Bernstein of the Brookings Institution. "Our exports to Mexico have fallen by 52 percent in the same period. The depression in the non-OPEC developing countries has had a much greater adverse effect on our exports than the appreciation of the dollar."

The need to sustain bank lending and the flow of private investment to developing countries is thus crucial not only to their economic well-being but also to that of the United States. And the political fallout, from economic disasters in the Third World could also come down on the United States.

New York Times Service

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 4, including bank service charges

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GR.	DM.	JP.	Sw.	D.K.
Amsterdam	3.9645	4.408	112.27	34.84	1.3364	257.7	122.79	21.61
Bremen	4.131	4.635	122.22	34.88	1.3375	257.7	122.79	21.61
Frankfurt	2.644	3.095	—	32.88	1.348	257.7	122.79	21.61
London	1.044	—	2.947	122.54	2.0433	257.7	122.79	21.61
Paris	1.6178	2.011	—	79.25	1.3375	257.7	122.79	21.61
New York	1.000	—	0.744	1.322	0.6115	0.304	0.409	0.1043
Porto	8.7645	12.228	304.19	—	0.3035	271.23	1.072	30.40
Zurich	2.707	3.201	—	32.75	1.3375	257.7	122.79	21.61
1 ECU	0.649	0.871	0.2625	0.6714	1.2724	2.2534	45.968	1.2884
1 ECU	1.2577	1.7024	0.2607	0.5479	1.2741	2.2534	45.968	1.2884

#### Dollar Values

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GR.	DM.	JP.	Sw.	D.K.
100 U.S.	1.000	0.744	1.322	0.6115	0.304	0.409	0.1043	0.0043
100 U.S.	1.000	0.744	1.322	0.6115	0.304	0.409	0.1043	0.0043
100 U.S.	1.000	0.744	1.322	0.6115	0.304	0.409	0.1043	0.0043
100 U.S.	1.000	0.744	1.322	0.6115	0.304	0.409	0.1043	0.0043

## INTEREST RATES

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GR.	DM.	JP.	Sw.	D.K.
1M. 90% - 94%	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94
3M. 90% - 94%	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94
6M. 90% - 94%	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94	5.75 - 5.94
1Y. 10% - 12%	10 - 12	10 - 12	10 - 12	10 - 12	10 - 12	10 - 12	10 - 12	10 - 12

#### Key Money Rates

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GR.	DM.	JP.	Sw.	D.K.
Discount Rate	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Federal Funds	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75
Prime Rate	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Broker Loan Rate	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
3-month Treasury Bills	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
6-month Treasury Bills	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
CD's 28-99 days	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
CD's 90-360 days	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75

#### West Germany

	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	GR.	DM.	JP.	Sw.	D.K.
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
One Month Interbank	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
3-month Interbank	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25
6-month Interbank	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25

Sources: Commercial Bank of Tokyo, London Bank.

## M-1 Rises Less Than Expected

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board reported Friday that the money-supply measure known as M-1 rose \$900 million in the latest statistical week — less than expected. The report caused little reaction in the bond markets, however.

"It's the most neutral set of numbers in recent weeks," an analyst said. "Although the figure is somewhat less than expected there was virtually no reaction in the markets since it's understood whether M-1 has significance in view of projected increases later this year."

The money supply remains within the Fed's new target ranges for growth. But analysts said the reaction would be muted until the market could assess the impact of bank certificates that were deregulated Oct. 1 and that might have caused a shift of money from interest-bearing checking accounts included in M-1 to the new certificates. These are counted in the M-2 measure, which the Fed releases monthly.

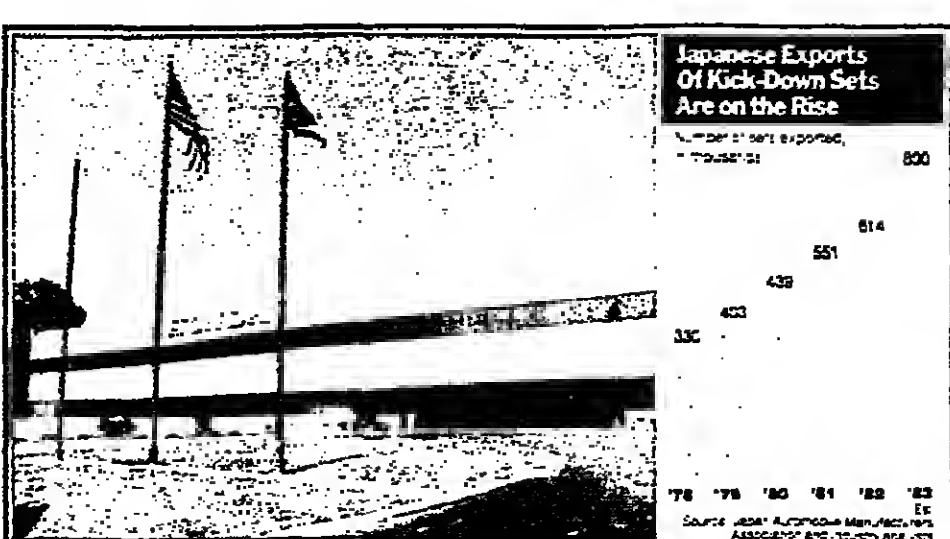
Dealers also said concern over the Senate's failure to raise the federal debt ceiling had outweighed any market impact of the weekly money numbers for the time being.

The back of Senate action, as well as new bombings in the Middle East, sent the dollar soaring in New York to its highest level since mid-September. The currency eased slightly after the M-1 report. The dollar strengthened to 2.6670 Deutsche marks on the day, from 2.6550 Thursday.

"The U.S. has regained its position as the safe investment haven for the world, and with real dollar yields so high, the show of political strength by this country is fortifying the dollar," said Maxine Scherbert, chairman of Enimont Finance Corp.

M-1, comprising cash, checking accounts and other money available for immediate spending, was a seasonally adjusted average of \$118.3 billion in the week that ended Oct. 26, up from \$117.4 billion the previous week.

In the latest 13 weeks, M-1 averaged a 5-percent rate of gain.



The Marysville, Ohio, plant where Honda is making about 50,000 cars from sets this year.

## Japanese Car Knock-Down Sets Skirt Countries' Limits on Auto Shipments

Further Rise in Market Share of Parts Appears Inevitable

By Steve Lohr

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Although Japanese exports of assembled automobiles, limited by foreign restrictions, declined 8 percent last year and remain stagnant this year, exports of car parts to be assembled overseas are rising rapidly.

Last year, during the recession, exports of these so-called knock-down sets advanced about 12 percent. And for the six-month period that ended in September, the number doubled almost 30 percent from the comparable period a year ago.

Typically, engines, transmissions and axles are the main components made in Japan and shipped overseas. The items purchased locally generally include glass, tires, seats, steel, air-conditioners and radios.

The sets account for a comparatively small portion of Japanese auto exports: 14.5 percent of the total so far this year. But the share is rising — it is up from 7.1 percent in 1978 — and further expansion seems inevitable.

"The Japanese are moving around the export barriers by going to knock-down sets," said Peter G. Wolff, an analyst for Prudential-Bache Securities in Tokyo. "They have to do this. There is no choice."

From 1978 to 1982, the number of knock-down sets exported nearly doubled to 614,000 units, according to the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association. This year, exports of the unassembled cars will be more than 800,000 units, analysts estimate.

Under pressure to create jobs and buy parts from local suppliers in many countries, Japan began putting assembly plants in the developing nations of Southeast Asia, Latin America and Africa, along with Australia and South Africa, and sending them knock-

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

## IBH, Firm Tied To Ailing Bank, Asks Protection

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — In a major West German corporate failure, IBH Holding, the giant construction machine group, said Friday that it had asked for a court receiver to protect it from its creditors.

Horst-Dieter Esch, the IBH chairman, said difficulties at Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co., the private bank that was bailed out by other German banks earlier this week, prompted several of the company's creditor banks to sever credit lines.

"The attitude of the banks left no alternative to receivership," Mr. Esch said.

The bank's troubles led to the resignation Friday of Ferdinand von Galen, its senior partner, as president of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange, the largest German exchange.

Wolfgang Stöck, the exchange's managing director, would not disclose the reason for the resignation, but bank sources said it was a result of Schröder, Münchmeyer's troubles. They said Mr. von Galen was expected to step down as head of the bank "within the next few days."

The trouble at Schröder, Münchmeyer and the collapse of IBH signal the end of a curious partnership between Mr. von Galen, the dynamic 48-year-old aristocrat, and Mr. Esch, the working-class, self-made businessman, that yielded the world's third-largest construction machinery maker, after Caterpillar Tractor Co. of the United States and Komatsu of Japan.

But it has also sent shock waves through the West German banking world. IBH is the latest in a string of major corporate failures that began with the collapse last year of AEG-Telefunken, the giant electrical company.

Despite quick bank action to shore up Schröder, Münchmeyer, bankers describe it as the most serious jolt to investor confidence in the banks since the 1974 collapse of

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

## NYSE Prices Off Broadly After Kaufman Forecast

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were down broadly in slow trading Friday on investor fears of higher interest rates and a prediction the Federal Reserve would tighten credit in the near future.

IBM fell in profit taking and Tandy Corp. plunged on a report of disappointing October sales. But airlines, whose traffic improved last month, soared with a last-minute rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 10.17 Thursday, closed off 8.84 at 1,218.29. The Dow shed 519 points for the week overall.

Declines topped advances 2 to 1. The volume of 72.1 million shares, down from 85.4 Thursday, was the slowest since 71.6 million Oct. 14.

Big investors stayed on the sidelines to await the Federal Reserve's post-market money supply report, which showed a \$900-million increase — less than most experts had forecast.

"Investors still have interest-rate jitters," said Alan Ackerman of Hertzfeld & Stern. "Their uncertainty is causing profit taking and some tax selling, but I think things will pick up soon."

Henry Kaufman, the chief Salomon Brothers economist, triggered some selling when he predicted that the Fed would tighten credit late this year or early because of the strength of the economy.

"The market was coming down

## BA Profit Rose 95.2% for Half

Reuters

LONDON — State-owned British Airways announced Friday that its profit for the first half of 1983 increased 95.2 percent to £164 million (\$244.3 million) from £84 million in the like period a year earlier.

Profit before interest and taxes rose 41.7 percent, to £214 million from £151 million in the year-earlier period. The interest charge was £55 million, compared with £62 million a year earlier.

Volume increased 4 percent to £1.4 billion from £1.34 billion for the 1982 period.

#### Markets Closed

All banks and financial markets were closed Friday in Singapore for a holiday.

## U.S. Reschedules Debt Auctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department reinstated \$16 billion of government borrowing Friday despite the refusal of Congress to raise the U.S. debt limit.

The department said it would auction \$6.5 billion of three-year notes Monday, \$5.25 billion of 10-year notes Wednesday and \$4.25 billion of 30-year bonds Thursday.

The auctions, originally scheduled for this week, are part of the government's routine mid-quarter refinancing to raise \$10.1 billion in fresh cash while paying off almost \$6 billion in maturing securities.

The Senate, breaking precedent, voted Monday against increasing the debt ceiling to \$1.616 trillion, keeping it at \$1.399 trillion for the time being. Nothing exceptional happened when the deadline for

passage passed at midnight Monday, as the Treasury had accumulated more than \$25 billion through an overestimate of fiscal 1983 spending.

The leftover cash and a readjustment of a weekly auction will enable the government to keep paying its bills at least through the middle of the month without what is considered an inevitable Senate vote for a higher debt limit.

On Monday the Treasury suspended the sale of U.S. Savings Bonds and special nonmarketable Treasury securities. It also cut its weekly auction of short-term securities to \$5 billion from the usual \$12.4 billion.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said in a statement Friday that "because of irresponsible inaction by the Senate" his department had to continue "the hand-to-mouth policies that it has been pur-

suing since Monday." The higher ceiling has been approved by the House.

A credit market analyst said Friday that "Congress's failure to pass the [increase in the] debt ceiling has unsettled markets."

"People are speculating that this will push rates higher toward the end of the year," (Salomon Brothers' chief economist Henry) Kaufman's predictions of firmer rates only intensified concern in this area.

Meanwhile, a Treasury Department official said Friday he hoped that a new Nov. 15 deadline to raise the government's limit on borrowing will have more effect on Congress than the last deadline, which the Senate ignored.

"We will be reaching a critically low point in cash by Nov. 15," said C. Warren Carter, deputy assistant secretary for federal finance. (UPI, AP)



LAVORO BANK INTERNATIONAL

Luxembourg, November 3, 1983

Following a restructuring within the BNL Group, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Holding, Luxembourg, has changed its corporate object to become



BANCA NAZIONALE DEL LAVORO INTERNATIONAL  
société anonyme

a bank, authorized to effect any banking operation in and from Luxembourg. On November 3, 1983 it has absorbed its subsidiary Lavoro Bank International of which it takes over all rights and assets and assumes all obligations and liabilities.

The Board of Directors with Prof. Francesco Bignardi as President and Mr. Angelo Florio as Vice-President as well as Management and Staff remain the same as with Lavoro Bank International.

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro International has a substantially increased corporate capital of US Dollars 25,000,000 and reserves in the same amount.

The address remains unchanged: 25, bld. Royal - P.O. Box 286 - Luxembourg  
Telephone 2 50 31 - telex 1681 lbint lu  
R.C. Luxembourg 7953

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#### GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	CLOS.
Hong Kong	361.25	362.65	—
London	364.00	365.00	—
Paris (24.5.83)	362.75	363.75	—
Zurich	364.00	365.00	—
London	362.50	363.50	—
New York	361.25	362.25	—

Sources: Reuters, London, New York, Paris, Zurich, N.Y. Money & Finance, U.S. Dollars per ounce.







## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Creditors, World Bank Tentatively Set Aid Plan of \$530 Million for Morocco

PARIS (AP)—Western creditors and the World Bank have tentatively agreed to provide Morocco with an aid package of 500 million Special Drawing Rights (about \$530 million), to help ease its debt problems. The amount is less than the \$700 million that Morocco had sought from Western governments. But officials at the International Monetary Fund, which led the debt discussion Thursday, said participants believed that the sum would be enough to help Rabat overcome problems in its current account. The current account is a broad measure of a nation's trade in merchandise and services.

The new aid accord is one of several measures that Rabat is undertaking to combat a severe current account deficit expected in 1983 and 1984. Although aid seekers have put Morocco's current account deficit as high as \$2 billion this year, the IMF believes that it will amount to about \$1.1 billion in 1983 and \$1.3 billion in 1984.

### Manila Orders In All Foreign Exchange

MANILA (AP)—The Philippines central bank ordered the nation's banks Friday to sell all their foreign exchange to the government bank. The action means that Filipinos will no longer be able to buy U.S. dollars legally to send abroad or for travel and that businesses will no longer be able to buy dollars from private banks for nonessential imports.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said the requirement would be temporary to help the government buy oil and other priority imports and to pay off its more than \$19-billion debt. He denied that the action amounted to a ban on foreign exchange transactions or that it was designed to bail out failing banks.

### Pan Am Plans Jet Swap With American

FORT WORTH, Texas (UPI)—American Airlines Inc. announced Friday that it will trade as many as eight of its Boeing 747s to Pan American World Airways for 15 DC-10s.

An American Airlines spokesman would not give details of the financial arrangement specified in the agreement reached Thursday night. The DC-10s that American will acquire are four DC-10-30s and 11 DC-10-10s.

American will receive the first of the airplanes Friday, the spokesman said. They are to be modified at a McDonnell Douglas plant in Santa Barbara, California. All 15 jets are to be in service by September 1984. After the used aircraft join the American Airlines fleet, which is based at Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport, the carrier will have a total of 52 DC-10s, including seven DC-10-30s, the spokesman said.

### French Adjusted Unemployment Falls

PARIS (Reuters)—French adjusted unemployment in September fell 0.1 percent to 2,033,200 from 2,035,400 in August, the Labor Ministry said Friday.

### Hewlett-Packard Plans U.K. Facility

LONDON (Reuters)—Hewlett-Packard Ltd. has announced plans to set up a research-and-development laboratory near Bristol in the spring of 1984, its first research facility outside California.

### Bloc of Dunlop Olympic Stock Sold

MELBOURNE (Reuters)—A spokesman for Potter Partners said Friday that the company has sold 40.61 million shares of Dunlop Olympic Ltd. stock to a number of Australian and British institutions at 1.44 Australian dollars (\$1.31) a share.

He declined to name the seller but noted that the stock, worth \$8.48 million Australian dollars and equal to 16.72 percent of Dunlop Olympic's shares outstanding, was sold by North Broken Hill Holdings Ltd.

### S. African Company to Buy Sasol II

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters)—Sasol, South Africa's state-run coal, oil and gas corporation, will buy the remaining 50 percent of the Sasol II plant from the state-owned Industrial Development Corp. for 2.62 billion rand (\$2.28 billion), the two companies announced Friday.

Under the agreement Sasol II, which converts coal into oil, will become a wholly owned subsidiary of Sasol.

The purchase will be partly funded by a rights issue of 187.5 million ordinary shares, but no price has been set. Stockholders expected the issue to be at 400 cents a share, to raise 750 million rand. The current share price is 415 cents.

### Italy Clears \$1.9 Billion In Fiat Funds

ROME — Italian state aid and labor subsidies totaling about 3 billion lire (\$1.87 billion) have been approved for payment to the Fiat group, according to a government spokesman.

Nicola Sansone, deputy minister for industry, told a parliamentary committee Thursday that most of the payments would come from funds for technological innovation and industrial modernization.

Applications by Fiat for state financing have already been approved although payments are usually slow to be made because of bureaucratic delays, Mr. Sansone said.

In Turin, a Fiat spokesman said the group had not received any of the financing, except for routine labor subsidies and supplementary layoffs benefits passed on to temporarily unemployed workers.

### Inchcape, Textron Unit To Form Singapore Firm

LONDON — Inchcape will form a joint venture in Singapore with Bell Helicopter, a subsidiary of Textron Inc., Inchcape said Friday. It said the company, Bell Helicopter Asia (Pte.) Ltd., would be responsible for Bell's Southeast Asian operations.

Inchcape gave no financial details but said it would have a 40-percent interest in the company through a new wholly owned holding company, Inchcape Aviation Corp. It said Bell Helicopter Asia was expected to start operating in January.

### U.K. Steel Merger Is Allowed

LONDON — The Trade and Industry Department said Friday that the merger of the engineering interests of Guest Keen & Nettlefolds, London's Radcliffe Ltd. and state-owned British Steel Corp. will not be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

## Charter Says That More of Its Annuities Are Being Cashed In

By Michael Blumstein  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Charter Co. reports that adverse publicity about its annuities has increased the rate at which they are being cashed in — to at least \$6 million a day from \$1.5 million — and slowed the sale of new policies.

However, the company remained adamant in its statement Thursday that it was financially sound and said it would have no trouble meeting demands to return to investors their premium payments with interest.

"The cash is there to pay all surrenders, and we will pay all surrenders," said J. Dix Druse, chairman and chief executive officer of Charter Security Life Insurance Company, Charter's insurance subsidiary.

"We are making money on every

surrender," he added in an interview, referring to the penalty that most Charter investors must pay for cashing in their policies before maturity.

If all policyholders were to cash in their annuities, in effect driving Charter out of the insurance business, the company would be left with nearly \$500 million, in part because of the positive spread between what it has been earning on its annuities and what it has been paying, Mr. Druse said.

The controversy over the soundness of Charter's annuities heated up Wednesday when Merrill Lynch & Co. announced that it would stop selling annuities issued by Charter and four other insurance companies: Capital Life, Old Republic Life, John Alden Life and Executive Life.

Dean Winter Reynolds had previously said it would stop process-

ing Charter annuities through its back office because of concern over the size of Charter's capital base.

Mr. Druse said that adverse publicity since the Dean Winter decision became public nearly two weeks ago had increased the surrender rate to from \$6 million to \$7 million a day. During that same time, the sale of Charter annuities dropped to between \$900,000 and \$1.2 million a day, from between \$1.5 million and \$2 million a day.

On Wall Street, opinions were divided on the soundness of Charter's annuities, causing confusion among investors, most of whom purchase annuities because they consider them safe investments for retirement.

Thursday, E.F. Hutton & Co. and Shearson/American Express Inc., the two other large brokerage companies that have sold large

numbers of Charter annuities, said they would continue the sales.

Charter was the largest issuer of single-premium deferred annuities to individuals last year and has a total of about \$4 billion in policies outstanding to nearly 200,000 people. With these annuities, investors make a lump sum payment, averaging about \$20,000, that is invested by Charter. The interest then accumulates tax free until withdrawals are made usually at retirement.

The confusion over which annuities are safe developed after Baldwin-United Corp., which had sold its annuities through every major brokerage firm, filed for protection from its creditors under federal bankruptcy law. Several brokerage firms now argue that the annuities had not been properly insured.

Charter has responded to Wall Street questions about its sound-

ness by saying that its capital base has improved and that it has moved money from stocks into fixed-income securities to satisfy some investor qualms.

Merrill Lynch said the annuities of the five insurance companies it will drop were safe but that it had used six criteria to decide whose annuities to continue selling. It would not specify which companies were dropped or the reasons.

Capitol Life said Merrill Lynch's decision was "in accord with internal policy" and did not reflect on Capitol Life's financial strength. Capitol Life had been owned by Gulf & Western Industries Inc. but was sold more than a year ago to a group headed by a Gulf & Western official. Merrill Lynch had concerns about the new company's ability to expand without Gulf & Western behind it, according to a Merrill Lynch official who asked not to be identified.

## Japanese Voice Concern Over U.S. House Vote

By Steve Lohr  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Government officials and industry executives expressed concern and disquiet Friday over the U.S. House's approval of legislation aimed at curbing Japanese car imports into the U.S. market.

Takashi Ishihara, president of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, termed Thursday's 219-199 vote "incomprehensible," particularly since it came two days after Japan had announced that it would restrict auto exports to the United States for a four-year period.

On Tuesday, the Japanese government said that it would hold passenger-car exports to the United States to 1.85 million units in the year beginning next April, up from the 1.68 million of the previous three years.

Like other industry and government officials, Mr. Ishihara, who is also president of Nissan Motor Co., said that he thought that the U.S. Senate would demonstrate "sound judgment" by not passing the legislation.

The so-called domestic content legislation that the House passed Thursday calls for foreign automakers with annual U.S. sales of more than 100,000 units to use increasing quantities of U.S.-made parts and labor, starting with 1985 models.

The bill is aimed at Japanese companies, which held 22 percent of the U.S. market, more than any other foreign country, Volkswagen,

the only non-Japanese foreign producer that sells enough cars to qualify under the new law, now has a plant in the United States and can thus easily abide by the bill in the event that it becomes law.

The bill is given little chance of passing in the Senate, and Japanese officials are aware of that. Japan's lobbyists are among the largest foreign presences in Washington, and its national newspapers have chronicled the progress of the domestic-content bills in great detail.

Several government officials said privately that they were aware that the legislation was approved in the House partly because some congressmen wanted to please labor groups in their constituency, and knew that there was no real chance that it would pass the Senate.

Still, top Japanese officials are genuinely concerned about the legislation. Having extended the restraints on Japanese exports, they expect the Reagan administration to help Japan by vigorously opposing the domestic-content bill.

"Japan wants the U.S. government to make efforts to prevent the Senate from passing the bill," said Sosuke Uno, minister of international trade and industry.

Mr. Uno added that he did not think the House approval of the bill reflected U.S. dissatisfaction with Japan's decision to raise the limit on auto exports to the United States to 1.85 million.

Instead, he said, "The passage of the bill came as a result of confrontation over unemployment between



Takashi Ishihara

management and labor unions in the United States."

Japan decided to increase its nominally voluntary export quota on car shipments to the United States because of a belief that the current recovery in the U.S. auto market will continue.

Most U.S. auto analysts share that view. They estimate that sales, which are expected to reach 8.5 million this year, will rise to 10 million units in 1984.

## Japan Skirts Car Restrictions

(Continued from Page 11)

late their exports, as the Nissan case illustrates. In trade relations, the fact that some companies are assembling cars in a local market is generally deemed the important barrier for side-stepping import barriers.

The components that require the

### IBH, Tied to SMH, Applies for Shelter From Creditors

(Continued from Page 11)

and a reduction of the loss by half. But industry officials said Friday that losses for both years might run as high as \$90 million DM.

A court receiver evidently became unavoidable after IBH's shareholders refused to put up further cash to keep the company afloat. Two major shareholders, the British machine companies Powell Duffryn and Babcock International, said Thursday that they would not provide help.

General Motors Corp., which last year took a 19.6-percent stake in IBH in exchange for its Terex heavy-construction vehicle subsidiary, said Friday in Detroit that it would "honor its obligations" as a shareholder but had "no commitment to stand by IBH's debts."

IBH grew rapidly after it was founded in 1975 by Mr. Esch, 40, largely by acquiring European and American construction machinery companies during a slump in the industry.

The company employs about 10,000 people in factories in West Germany, France, Britain, the United States, Canada and Brazil.

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### Liquidation Problems With CAP, OFFSHORE OR L.O.G. INC.

1. Capital Offshore Ltd., London, is the manager of CAP Offshore Inc. because they are "liquidated."  
2. A Director of CAP Offshore Inc. made the statement that he had been liquidated and was "liquidated."  
3. As of Oct. 18, 1983, and then to the date of this notice, no assets of CAP Offshore Inc. have been returned.  
Dr. Ulrich Holland, Hamburg, Germany, 21, 7900 Uth, W. Germany.

### Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
300	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00	1400.00
350	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00	1350.00
400	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00	1300.00
450	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00
500	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00

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The net asset value (NAV) of each fund is shown below. The NAV is calculated as of the close of business on the preceding business day. The NAV is expressed in U.S. dollars. The NAV is not a recommendation of any particular fund. The NAV is not a guarantee of the future performance of any particular fund. The NAV is not a recommendation of any particular fund. The NAV is not a guarantee of the future performance of any particular fund.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT CO. (AMCO) (Fund) \$13.25  
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(2) AMCO Fund \$13.25

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**SPORTS**

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**Simspon Lea**

**Germany Says Play**

**Vargo Retires**











## SPORTS

## U.S. Leads Britain In Wightman Cup

By Kathy Blumenstock

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia — Martina Navratilova had anticipated "close matches" against Britain's team in the Wightman Cup, but if Thursday night's opening round results are any indication, the United States' domination of the opposition, now at 44-10, is in no danger.

Navratilova took her first singles match over Sue Barker, 6-2, 6-0, in just under an hour, and Kathy Rinaldi needed only slightly longer to dispose of Virginia Wade, 6-2, 6-2, to give the United States a 2-0 lead.

Although Navratilova had said she expected to be nervous while competing for the United States, and conceded that she did experience some nervousness, tension affected Britain's players far more adversely.

"I was very emotional after the opening ceremonies," Barker said, "and when you know you'll be playing someone as strong as Martina, you do get very nervous. You almost feel you have to play so much above yourself when you meet her."

But in reaching above her level, Barker experienced difficulties that began in the first game of the opening set, when she double-faulted twice as Navratilova easily broke her serve.

"I don't think the pressure bothered me," Navratilova said. "I'm expected to win and I like the responsibility."

It was Navratilova's first appearance on the U.S. Wightman Cup team and only the second time that she has represented the United States. "Just being here," she said, "not finishing the sentence, 'You see the flags up there every time you hit an overhead shot. It's like a dream come true.'"

For Wade, captain of the British team, her match was hardly that. Pleading fatigue from a recent Middle East trip and admitting she was not as fit as she could be, Wade was clearly overpowered by Rinaldi, whose superior serves belied her first appearance in Wightman competition.

Wade has been here before, and if Navratilova's result was expected, even predicted with assurance, Wade was supposed to come through for the British.

"I hate to talk about pressure, but they're (the United States) in such a habit of winning, it's so hard for us to break that pattern," she said. "And now that I've gotten into this hole, it's more pressure on me (Doris) when she plays Pam (Shriver) on Friday night."

In the other match Friday, No. 2 U.S. doubles team of Faye Smith and Candy Reynolds was to meet the British No. 2 team of Wade and Barker.

The three-day, best-of-seven match winds up Saturday with Navratilova meeting Doris and Shriver playing Barker in singles and the top doubles teams squaring off with Navratilova and Shriver against Doris and Anne Hobbs.

## Wade Seeks Help

The British have not won the competition since 1978, and earlier in the week Wade called for the inclusion of European players in the competition as a way of reviving U.S. interest in the event, Reuters reported.

We could mount a genuine challenge by including the Europeans," said Wade, a 38-year-old veteran making a record 19th appearance in the Wightman Cup. "Although we could always reserve a spot in the team for an English player."

The event began in 1923 as an annual series between the top U.S. and British women tennis players. Wade also recommended a permanent venue for the event in the United States, which stages the competition every two years.

London's Royal Albert Hall has become the traditional setting in Britain, while the event has been switched from California to Florida to Chicago and now to the 8,000-seat basketball arena in Williamsburg.

"The Royal Albert vibrates with enthusiasm," Wade said. "The people dress up, have a little booze and go a little crazy. The problem is that there is no permanent home for it over here."



Chris Evert Lloyd and Jimmy Connors... 'We're not playing with strangers.'

## Connors, Evert Team Up for Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
HOUSTON — Third seeded Jimmy Connors and Chris Evert Lloyd found time to clown along the way as they easily defeated Houston favorite Zina Garrison and Jimmy Brown, 6-2, 6-3, Thursday night in a first round match of the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

Evert and Connors, playing together for the first time since 1974, broke Brown in the fifth game and Garrison in the seventh game of the first set in crowd-pleasing fashion.

Connors at one point chased down a lob by Garrison and failed at trying to return it between his legs. Later in the first set, Connors pointed a finger at his partner after Evert set up an easy winner for Brown at the net.

"We're not playing with strangers," Connors said after the victory. "We still feel comfortable playing together after nine years. It's good to talk back and forth and to be positive."

Evert-Connors emerged from three consecutive second set service breaks with a 3-2 lead and won it in the ninth game by breaking Brown, who hit a backhand into the net at the second match point.

The string of service breaks started with Garrison losing her serve in the third game. Evert was broken in the fourth game and Evert-Connors broke Brown in the fifth game.

"I had a ball, but once a year is plenty for mixed doubles," Connors said. "I'd hit some of those shots years ago. I'd have quit by now. This is fun time but I don't think we played too badly."

A major hurdle could occur for Evert in the final on Sunday if she has to face her husband, John Lloyd, who, along with partner Wendy Turnbull, is top seeded in the tournament.

"I'd hate to play him," she said. Connors quickly interjected, however, that he would like to play them.

"I know you would, but I had to play against my sister once. I felt sick about it. I despise it, especially if you have a chance to win, but I hate to lose, too," Evert said.

Lloyd and Turnbull easily defeated Beth Herr and Eliot Teltscher, 6-1, 6-3, on Thursday.

Lloyd and Turnbull, the defending Wimbledon mixed doubles champions, did not get into a decent game until the third game of the second set when Turnbull was taken to four deuces before holding her serve.

In the other matches, Carling Bassett and Vince Van Patten broke Aaron Krickstein's serve once in the first set and his partner Lisa Bonner's serve twice in the second set for a 6-4, 6-3 victory; and Betsy Nagelsen and Bunch Watts defeated Catherine Tanvier and Harold Solomon, 6-2, 7-5. (AP, UPI)

## Theismann's Health Holds Key To Redskin Drive for Playoffs

By Michael Janofsky

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The thought of Washington Redskins quarterback Joe Theismann getting injured frightens Bobby Beathard, the team's general manager. Theismann is one of the best quarterbacks in the National Football League. Last season, he guided the Redskins to victory in the Super Bowl. This year, the Redskins are 7-0 and a game behind the Dallas Cowboys in the National Conference East.

Theismann's effectiveness emanates from his ability to move around behind the line of scrimmage as the play is developing. He is not so much a scrambler as a runner whose mobility creates options for the offense and problems for the opposing team, trying to contain him in the pocket or running for first downs when his receivers are covered.

But this business of quarterbacks rolling and running can be dangerous. Sixteen games makes for a long season, one that can seem a lot longer when a quarterback of Theismann's stature is grounded and replaced by either of his backups, Bob Kelly or Babe Laufenberg.

"No disrespect to the other guys; I like them," Beathard said this week. "But I'd hate to think what would happen if Joe got hurt."

The Redskins will play the St. Louis Cardinals Sunday in Washington, and Theismann is healthy. But five other teams in the NFL have not been so fortunate. Because of injuries to their regular quarterbacks, they have been forced to start the backup.

For the Minnesota Vikings (Steve Dils replacing Tommy Kramer), Cincinnati Bengals (Tracy Schuster for Ken Anderson), and Pittsburgh Steelers (Cliff Stenach for Terry Bradshaw), the change has not been too detrimental. For the New York Giants and the San Diego Chargers it has.

The following are previews of the games this weekend with the odds from Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book in parentheses:

**AMERICAN CONFERENCE**  
Baltimore Colts (5-4) at New York Jets (4-5) — Just when it appeared the Colts might fold, scoring one touchdown in each of two straight losses, they beat the Philadelphia Eagles. The Jets bounced back to beat San Francisco last Sunday, playing exceptionally well against the 49ers' passing game, and that element of Baltimore's offense has been its weakest this season. (New York is a 6½-point favorite.)

Buffalo Bills (6-3) at New England Patriots (4-5) — Three weeks ago, the Patriots beat the Bills, 31-0. But last week the Patriots gave up four interceptions and a fumble in losing to Atlanta while the Bills beat the Saints with a running game and defense against the run that were much better than in the loss to the Patriots. (Buffalo and New England are even.)

Cincinnati Bengals (3-6) at Houston Oilers (0-9) — The Bengals' record hardly indicates that they have the best defensive unit in the conference. In defeating Green Bay, a team with an offense far superior to Houston's, the Bengals intercepted two passes, sacked Lynn Dickey four times and recovered a fumble. (Cincinnati by 4.)

Denver Broncos (5-4) at Seattle Seahawks (5-4) — The Broncos have won four straight with Steve DeLong at quarterback. The Seahawks beat the Raiders for the second time in three weeks. The game may turn on Seattle's ability to run on the Broncos. Running is what the Seahawks do best; stopping the run is what Denver does best. (Seattle by 3.)

Los Angeles Raiders (6-3) at Kansas City Chiefs (4-5) — Despite two victories in a row, the Chiefs have still not developed a sound running game, which means the Raiders' secondary will probably have a busy afternoon. The Raiders may turn on Seattle's ability to run on the Broncos. Running is what the Seahawks do best; stopping the run is what Denver does best. (Seattle by 3.)

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## NFL PREVIEW

have come upon hard times, losing three of their last five games, giving up 37, 38 and 34 points. That would appear to put an extra burden on the quarterback Marc Wilson, who was intercepted four times last week by Seattle. (Los Angeles by 3½.)

San Diego Chargers (3-6) at Pittsburgh Steelers (7-2) — The Chargers defense has improved almost at the same rate their offense has slipped, although the injuries to quarterback Dan Fouts (who has been replaced by Ed Luther) are probably the biggest reason for their offensive problems.

The Steelers, who have won five straight and seven of their last eight, have one of the best defenses in the league. (Pittsburgh by 5.)

**NATIONAL CONFERENCE**  
Atlanta Falcons (4-5) at New Orleans Saints (6-3) — The Falcons have played erratically all season, although they have won their last two. The best way to beat the Saints is to stop their running game, which means stopping George Rogers. The Saints have won three of their last five, each time rushing for at least 133 total yards. (New Orleans by 1½.)

Chicago Bears (3-6) at Los Angeles Rams (5-4) — The Bears seldom have trouble piling up yardage, only points. These past few weeks they have played inconsistently — flip-flopping quarterbacks, Vince Evans and Jim McMahon. The Rams, despite two straight losses, are a more stable team, with more talent at more positions, especially at running back. Eric Dickerson leads the league in running with 1,096 yards. (Los Angeles by 7.)

Dallas Cowboys (8-1) at Philadelphia Eagles (4-5) — The Cowboys beat the Eagles, 37-7, when they played three weeks ago, and the result of the rematch could be just as one-sided. The Cowboys' have

their weaknesses, notably in their defense. But the Eagles, with three straight losses, do not seem to be potent enough to exploit them. They turned the ball over five times to the Colts last week and for the third week in a row proved to be vulnerable to a strong running game. (Dallas by 6½.)

St. Louis Cardinals (3-5) at Washington Redskins (7-2) — Washington led the Chargers, 24-7, then gave up 17 points in the fourth quarter before winning, 27-24. The Redskins gave up 307 passing yards. Neil Lomax, the Cardinals' quarterback, had his best game of the season in a 41-31 victory over the Vikings last week, throwing for 241 yards and three touchdowns. (Washington by 10.)

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (0-9) at Minnesota Vikings (6-3) — The Buccaneers played outstanding defense for more than three quarters against Pittsburgh and they had their best game of the year rushing, with 131 yards. Still, they lost, 17-12. But the Vikings have been struggling the last few weeks. Before they lost to St. Louis, they had won three straight, but against weak teams, and they barely beat two of them. (Minnesota by 7.)

**INTERCONFERENCE**  
Miami Dolphins (6-3) at San Francisco 49ers (6-3) — The Dolphins' attack has come alive under rookie Dan Marino at quarterback. What may worry the 49ers more than Marino is Miami's defense. The 49ers were unable to run consistently against the Jets, in a 27-13 loss, and running against the Dolphins is always difficult. The Rams could not, in a 30-14 loss. (San Francisco by 2½.)

Cleveland Browns (5-4) vs. Green Bay Packers (4-5) — Despite their record, the Browns have played steady defense through most of the season, which should put them in good position against the Packers. The Packers are capable of anything. They have won by as many as 41 points and lost by as many as 24. (Green Bay by 2.)

## MONDAY NIGHT

New York Giants (2-6-1) at Detroit Lions (4-5) — The knee injury to Jeff Rutledge has forced the Giants into making their fifth change at quarterback this year — the inconsistent Steve Brunner is back starting for the third time. The Lions have won three of their last four games. (Detroit by 5.)

Transition

Portland — Named John Richardson general manager.

Basketball — National Basketball Association announced a verbal agreement on a contract with Rick Kellum, center.

Football — Canadian Football League Montreal — Signed Ron Robinson, wide receiver, to a 3-year contract.

Baseball — Montreal — Signed Mike Johnson, pitcher, to a 3-year contract.

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## SPORTS BRIEFS

## NHL's Lysiak Gets Reprieve From Ban

CHICAGO (AP) — A circuit court judge granted a 10-day temporary restraining order Thursday allowing Chicago Black Hawks center Tom Lysiak to play hockey despite a 20-game suspension levied by a National Hockey League referee.

But Gilbert Stein, the NHL vice president and general counsel, said the league could still move to suspend Lysiak under a different rule allowing league President John Ziegler to take such action "at his discretion." For any offense committed during the course of the game or any aftermath thereof.

Lysiak was suspended under a regulation aimed at preventing abuse of game officials. He had upended a linesman during last Sunday's contest against Hartford. The emergency hearing before Judge George A. Higgins concluded an hour and a half before Lysiak played for the Black Hawks against Detroit.

In addition to a temporary restraining order preventing the NHL from enforcing its suspension, Lysiak's suit asked the court to prohibit the NHL from suspending any other players under the rule originally invoked. Larry Latta, a lawyer for the NHL Players Association, has said rule violated the league's collective bargaining agreement.

## Lasorda Is Named NL's Top Manager

NEW YORK (UPI) — Tommy Lasorda, who directed the Los Angeles Dodgers to a Western Division title in what was supposed to be a rebuilding year, Thursday was named the National League's Manager of the Year by the Baseball Writers Association of America.

In the voting for the NL award, Lasorda topped Bob Lillis of Houston 10 to 9 votes. Chuck Tanner of Pittsburgh received four votes and Paul Owens of the champion Phillies received one.

Lasorda, along with Tony LaRussa of the Chicago White Sox, the American League's Manager of the Year, are the first recipients of the award created by the writers.

## Georgia Tech Beats Virginia, 31-27

ATLANTA (AP) — Freshman tailback Cory Collier ran for 118 yards and two touchdowns, and Keith Glanton took a screen pass 61 yards for a TD Thursday night to power Georgia Tech to a 31-27 Atlantic Coast Conference football victory over Virginia.

Tech snuffed a scoreless tie late in the second period with two touchdowns two minutes apart — Collier's 5-yard run and quarterback John Dewberry's 61-yard pass to Glanton. Virginia pulled to within 24-21 with 9:04 left in the game on Howard Petty's three-yard TD run. Tech countered a minute and a half later on Collier's 22-yard TD run.

## Langer, Simpson Lead Hawaii Golf

KAPALUA, Hawaii (AP) — Bernard Langer of West Germany and Scott Simpson of San Diego tied for first place Thursday at 7-under-par 135 after two rounds of the Kapalua International Championship of Golf. Simpson shot a course record 6-under-par 63 after a 70 on the first round. Langer carded a 69/66.

One stroke back were Greg Norman (67/69) and Bob Gilder (66/70). Tied at 137 were Larry Wadkins (68/69), John Mahaffey (69/68) and Ben Crenshaw (70/67).

## E. Germany Says Players Bought Off

BERLIN (Combined Dispatches) — East Germany said Thursday night that the two Dynamo Berlin soccer players who failed to return home from Belgrade had been bought off by West German soccer managers.

The ADN news agency said in a four-line report that Falko Götz and Dirk Schlegel had been "enticed" by large sums of money and quit the side before its UEFA cup clash Wednesday with Partizan Belgrade.

Meanwhile, Tottenham Hotspur of London faces possible disciplinary action after the involvement of its fans in violence before, during and after its second round second leg in Rotterdam against Feyenoord. UEFA could decide to make the club play its next home game in European competition behind closed doors. That a crowd approaching White Hart Lane's 50,000-capacity for its third-round match against Bayern Munich, the other third-round matches, drawn, Friday, are: Sparta Rotterdam of Holland vs. Spartak Moscow, Kadzinski Nis of Yugoslavia vs. Hajduk Split of Yugoslavia, Lens of France vs. Anderlecht of Belgium, Watford of England vs. Sparta Prague, Nottingham Forest of England vs. Glasgow Celtic, Austria Vienna vs. Internazionale Milan, and Sturm Graz of Austria vs. Lokomotive Leipzig of East Germany. The matches will be played Nov. 23 and Dec. 7. (Reuters, UPI)

## Umpire Vargo Retires From Baseball

BUTLER, Pennsylvania (UPI) — National League umpire Ed Vargo announced his retirement Thursday, ending 23 years of service that had made him the dean of his major league colleagues. Vargo had served as an umpire in both the American and National leagues, and participated in three World Series, four League Championship Series and four All-Star games.

## Nettles Opts for Yankees, Not Draft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Yankees and free-agent Graig Nettles came to terms on a new contract Thursday night, just beating the midnight deadline to keep the third baseman from going through the re-entry draft.

Both the Yankees and Nettles' agent, Jerry Kapstein, confirmed the agreement. Kapstein said they came to terms one hour before the deadline, after which teams no longer were allowed to talk contract with players who have filed to become free agents.

The free-agent re-entry draft is Monday.

Terms of the agreement were not announced, but Kapstein was reported to be seeking a two-year, \$2 million contract for the 39-year-old Nettles, which would make him the fourth highest-paid Yankee behind Dave Winfield, Steve Kemp and Ken Griffey.

Nettles, who was in San Diego with Kapstein, said: "I was hoping things could be worked out, and they were. I didn't have any hesitation about going into the draft, but I wanted a contract with the Yankees. I wanted to sign with them. As a second sign, I would have gone through the draft."

But the Yankees failed to resign relief pitcher Goose Goslin and outfielder Oscar Gamble. Both will enter the re-entry draft, and neither is expected to resign with the club.

Meanwhile, the Pittsburgh Pirates failed to prevent their top relief pitcher, Kent Tekulve, from joining the free agent market.

The team said it made a "substantial" last-minute offer to Tekulve, but the player turned it down. Pirates spokesman Ed Wade said the offer to Tekulve, which was not disclosed, "would have made him the fourth-highest relief pitcher in the major leagues."

"It's our understanding at this point that 'Tek' wants to go through the re-entry draft to see if there are better offers out there," Wade said.

## NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**  
Atlantic Division  
Philadelphia 76ers 2 1 108 96  
New Jersey 2 1 108 96  
Boston 2 1 108 96  
New York 2 1 108 96  
Washington 1 2 95 99

**Central Division**  
Atlanta 2 1 107 95  
Detroit 2 1 107 95  
Chicago 2 1 107 95  
Indiana 2 1 107 95  
Milwaukee 2 1 107 95  
Cleveland 2 1 107 95

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**  
Midwest Division  
Dallas 2 1 109 97  
Denver 2 1 109 97  
Houston 2 1 109 97  
Utah 2 1 109 97  
Phoenix 2 1 109 97  
San Antonio 2 1 109 97

**Pacific Division**  
Seattle 2 1 109 97  
Los Angeles 2 1 109 97  
San Diego 2 1 109 97  
Golden State 2 1 109 97  
Portland 2 1 109 97  
Phoenix 2 1 109 97

**Thursday's Results**  
New Jersey 112, Chicago 107 (Williams 21, Barnes 21, Tatum 22, Delany 21).  
Washington 111, Detroit 88 (Mullins 21, Malone 22, Trivelpiece 16, Long 14).  
Denver 131, Kansas City 128 (Woodward 29, English 25, E. Johnson 21, Drow 22).  
Phoenix 142, San Antonio 122 (Adams 21, Davis 19, Gilbert 21, Davis 21).  
Utah 128, Golden State 121 (Dunbar 21, Drow 21, Carroll 22, Pilev 19).



Graig Nettles

... beats the deadline.

Tekulve, 36, a right-hander known for his submarine style and his sinkerball, reportedly heard the Pirates' offer Wednesday.

The California Angels also failed to sign one of their top players, Rod Carew, before the deadline, and the team announced that it would break its long policy and select the seven-time American League batting champion in the re-entry draft.

The Angels have never selected one of their players in the draft, allowing Don Baylor to get away last year to the Yankees. General Manager Buzie Bavasi said an exception would be made with Carew.

Carew had been seeking a contract worth \$1.5 million a year. The Yankees' signing of Nettles left 45 free agents to go through the re-entry draft.

The players include seven Type A players, two Type B players and several desirable free agents who will take no compensation to sign.

## NHL Standings

**WALEN CONFERENCE**  
Patrick Division  
NY Rangers 9 4 19 40 44  
Philadelphia 9 4 19 40 44  
NY Islanders 7 6 16 34 52  
Washington 5 8 18 38 48  
Pittsburgh 4 9 19 37 52  
New Jersey 1 11 5 34 58

**Adams Division**  
Boston 8 3 21 37 58  
Quebec 8 4 21 37 58  
Buffalo 6 7 18 35 52  
Montreal 5 8 19 37 52  
Hartford 5 8 19 37 52

**Cambridge Division**  
Chicago 6 9 16 34 47  
Detroit 6 9 16 34 47  
Toronto 6 9 16 34 47  
St. Louis 6 9 16 34 47  
Minnesota 4 7 9 31 45

**Smitty Division**  
Edmonton 7 2 21 37 55  
Calgary 5 6 22 44 48  
Vancouver 5 7 21 40 42  
Los Angeles 3 6 10 34 40  
Winnipeg 2 8 9 35 42

**Thursday's Results**  
Montreal 3, Quebec 2 (Smith 16, Stolt 14).  
Lafayette 19, Van Buren 14 (P. Stoltz 16).  
Boston 9, St. Louis 3 (O'Connor 21, Middleton 17, O'Connor 21, Middleton 17).  
San Jose 14, Los Angeles 13 (Seward 18).  
Los Angeles 6, Philadelphia 5 (MacLellan 4, Fife 10, Simmer 10).  
St. Louis 11, Hartford 10 (Borow 10, Crenshaw 10).  
Pittsburgh 3, Calgary 2 (Butler 11).  
Utah 128, Golden State 121 (Dunbar 21, Drow 21, Carroll 22, Pilev 19).

Pitchers Tekulve, Doug Bair of Detroit, Dennis Lamp of the Chicago White Sox, Tom Underwood of Oakland and Milt Wilcox of the Detroit are Type A players (in the 20 percent of their class, which requires compensation from the selecting team in the form of an amateur draft choice plus a professional chosen from a list of non-protected players).

The two Type B players (in the 21-30 percentile) are second baseman Manny Trillo of Montreal and outfielder Ruppert Jones of San Diego. Compensation is one amateur draft choice, one from the selecting club and the other an added special choice in the June free agent draft.

No compensation will be necessary to sign infielders Carver, Darrell Evans of San Francisco and Richie Hebner of Pittsburgh; outfielders Gamble, Warren Cromartie of Montreal, Dan Ford of Baltimore, Dave Parker of Pittsburgh, and Bake McBride of Cleveland; pitchers Gossage, Jerry Kosman of the Chicago White Sox and Larry Sorensen of Cleveland; and catcher Ted Simmons of Milwaukee. (AP, UPI)

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